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The Homa, mythical bird of Persia, at Persepolis

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Iran: an ancient empire becomes a modern power—and partner of the U.S.

U.S., Iran find joint interests ease oil strains

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States and Iran are seeking their own strategic advantages from the fast-growing, two-way network of financial, military, and technological ties that bind them:
• What Iran wants from the U.S., says an Iranian official, is "American technology and training for our manpower."
• What Iran does not want, he adds, is investment in "American real estate and... in other profit-oriented" en-

terprises. This would seem to be only partly accurate, for Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi's government has acquired a 50 percent interest in the refining and marketing operations of Ashland Oil, Inc., in New York State, and will also buy, if the Civil Aeronautics Board approves, 13 to 15 percent of Pan American World Airways stock plus a controlling interest in Pan Am's subsidiary, Intercontinental Hotels.
• The U.S. wants assurance that Iran will not join any future Arab oil embargo of the United States, and a continuing supply of Iranian oil for Israel, should Israel give back to

Egypt the Abu Rudeis petroleum fields in Sinai. Reportedly the Shah has satisfied the U.S. on these points.
Balance of power
Beyond this, a strong anti-communist power in the crucial Persian Gulf area has been a goal of U.S. foreign policy, since Washington took the diplomatic lead in expelling the Soviet Union from Azerbaijan after World War II. Subsequently, the CIA played a major role in overthrowing leftist Iranian Premier Muhammad Mossadegh and restoring the Shah to his peacock throne.
Today's mushrooming ties are seen

by both sides as a logical extension of the postwar past, with the difference that Iran now can pay amply for what it needs.
Iran's Pan American and Intercontinental Hotels deal is also linked to technology — an expansion of Iran Air and to the training of Iranian personnel in all aspects of running an airline.
To acquire American technology, ranging from agribusiness to petrochemicals, says Iranian Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi, Iran is prepared to invest \$10 billion to \$12 billion in the United States.
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Oil nations soften demand tying oil to their import costs

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon
The United States has indirectly scored one success at this week's conference of oil producers in Algiers even before it starts. It has been achieved by the diplomacy of Saudi Arabia — the biggest Middle East oil producer of them all.
Saudi Arabia's King Faisal has persuaded Algeria to soften its former hard insistence that prices of other key raw materials be totally linked to oil prices in discussions at the conference.
Algerian President Houari Boumedienne's agreement, disclosed here after the recent Vienna preparatory meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ministers, is regarded as a net gain for U.S. policy, which is to treat the oil-price question separately.

Other oil experts here have confirmed knowledge of it.
The strength of President Boumedienne's convictions about the raw material prices issue is a measure of how big a conciliatory step he has now taken toward the Saudi-U.S. position.
He told a group of Iranian journalists in an interview reproduced in the last issue of Afrique-Asie magazine: "It is imperative to link the price of oil to that of other raw materials. . . . Is it conceivable to ask us to produce more than market demands at the very moment when the United States is taking measures to limit that market?" This was a reference to President Ford's proposed oil-import taxes.
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Agenda priority

Under the Saudi proposals, accepted by Algeria, and supported by Iraq as well as by Iran and Venezuela, oil will be the first item on the agenda, and will be given priority.
Later, after the opening sessions in Algiers March 4, the relationship between prices of oil and other raw materials, and between fluctuations of the dollar and other currencies can be treated.
King Faisal, it now is understood, will support at the Algiers summit a compromise French proposal agreed to by President Ford at his Martigues talks with French President Giscard d'Estaing last December for a consumer-producer conference.

Details of compromise

The Arab Press Service (APS), a specialized Beirut political and economic report, first learned of the Saudi-Algerian compromise and will give details on Monday, March 3.

Washington
The Pentagon's huge military commissary system — used by several million servicemen and their families — is suddenly embroiled in congressional-Pentagon politics.
The outcome, it is felt here, could mean higher food prices for service families, with retired personnel and disabled servicemen hardest hit.
• Legislation has been introduced into the House which would suspend a planned move by the Pentagon to put the commissary system (some 375 based in the U.S. and another 140 abroad) on a pay-as-you-go basis ending direct federal subsidies. Commissaries provide cheaper food prices for service families.
The legislation, sponsored by Rep. G. William Whitthurst (R) of Virginia and Rep. Joe Fisher (D) of Virginia and others, would continue

West Berlin's bizarre vote

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin
West Berliners turned out in record numbers Sunday to vote for a new city government knowing there was a strong possibility they might elect as mayor a man held captive by terrorist kidnappers.
As the voting went on West Berlin's Social Democratic Mayor Klaus Schnetz and West German officials fought to save the life of the kidnapped mayoral candidate, Peter Lorenz, leader in Berlin of the opposition Christian Democrats.
At this writing West Berlin police had yielded to terrorist demands to release four jailed anarchists, and fly them to Frankfurt airport as a rallying point. Two were taken from different prisons in Bavaria and flown to Frankfurt in helicopters.
The others, both women, were to be flown from West Berlin together with former Mayor Heinrich Albertz, a Protestant minister, who the terrorists demanded should accompany the prisoners as a hostage.
Police released a taped recording from Mr. Lorenz saying his abductors had promised to free him once their demands were met. The kidnappers also demanded that the four prisoners be given the opportunity to go on state television, that a ransom of \$52,000 be

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House bill challenges Pentagon 'waste'

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
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End of military commissary subsidy asked; servicemen would lose, taxpayers gain

the subsidy until the commissary program is evaluated by Congress. Both the General Accounting Office (GAO), and the Pentagon, meanwhile, are undertaking studies.
• Some congressional liberals, such as Wisconsin Democrat Les Aspin, criticize the loss of state tax revenues from the system, reaching \$4.5 million in fiscal year 1974, according to Mr. Aspin's office.
For many states, these lost revenues are substantial. In Virginia, that meant \$4.8 million in fiscal 1974, the latest year when full reporting figures were available; for California, \$3.5 million; Hawaii, \$2.2 million; Alabama, \$2 million.
The commissary system now rivals several food chains in size and complexity of operation, employing 25,000 civil-service employees and another

2,300 military personnel. Gross sales for fiscal year 1974: \$2.5 billion.
By one estimate, the taxpayer cost of maintaining the commissary subsidy is only slightly less than the budget of the entire U.S. Congress, roughly \$290 million annually.
Some Capitol Hill observers believe that a full congressional review of the commissary system is not far off, including a hard look at the whole question of state tax revenues. Moreover, private grocery retailers grumble about commissaries in urban areas where large food chains are numerous. According to an aide for Virginia's Congressman Fisher, for example, there are some eight commissaries in the greater Washington, D.C., area, despite the presence of major retail chains.
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Secret talks draft Viet-aid bargain

Senators Church, Pearson seek compromise giving some aid in exchange for cutoff date

By Robert P. Hey
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Closed-door discussions are under way between two influential U.S. senators and the State Department in an effort to hammer out an acceptable compromise military-aid bill for South Vietnam.
This newspaper has learned that for several days Senators Frank Church, long-time Democratic dove from Idaho, and James B. Pearson, moderate Republican from Kansas, have been working with State Department officials in an effort to reach such a compromise.
The two senators, who initiated the discussions, aim to bring about an agreement that would provide additional military aid to South Vietnam this year — but less than the \$300 million President Ford asks — in exchange for a definite timetable for ending all aid to that nation — economic as well as military.

Aid conclusion?

If agreement is reached, it would stand a good chance of passage by the full Senate because it would produce an agreed-upon ending in writing to Vietnam aid, an aim of conservatives and liberals of both parties.
The outlook is somewhat less favorable in the House, however, where this year's infusion of 75 mostly liberal freshmen has given the House an even stronger anti-South Vietnam aid posture than the Senate. But Senate passage would put strong pressure on the House to do likewise, if only because the bill would spell out the date for ending such aid.
Unless such a compromise is reached, neither House nor Senate is likely to approve the President's pending \$300 million Vietnam aid request, in the almost unanimous view of several congressional sources. Most are unwilling to be quoted on the issue, but one who is willing, Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, says, "It's my guess that the votes aren't there for the funding" — for the aid requests for either South Vietnam or Cambodia.

One application

The compromise now being worked on applies solely to South Vietnam. Liberals and conservatives alike in Congress widely agree that it is too late to provide military aid to save Cambodia, for which the President urgently seeks \$222 million.

They reject Defense Department contentions that such aid might enable the Lon Nol government to stave off the fall of Phnom Penh during the current dry-season offensive.
On the other hand, there is some latent congressional sentiment for providing additional food aid to Cambodia, if more is needed beyond what is being airlifted into the besieged Cambodian capital. However, no such request now is pending before Congress.
This whole issue of Cambodia aid could become moot should the reported willingness of President Lon Nol to step down lead to a negotiated settlement.
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Inside today...



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Teen-age jobless rate puts pressure on cities

By Ed Townsend
Labor correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
High unemployment, especially among teen-agers, could mean a long, hot summer in inner cities in the United States this year.
The only real solution, many experts believe, is more spending at all levels of government to create employment on a temporary, summer-time basis for the young, to be dovetailed with similar spending on public jobs programs for adults who are unemployed.
New York Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R) is one of a number on Capitol Hill who are pressing for more money from Congress to create job opportunities for the young.
But even if Congress allocates many millions of dollars, serious problems are likely to persist, experts believe. Too many youths want or need jobs.

Robberies and other crimes involving property show sharp increases. According to police records, they now involve more "first timers" who say inflation and unemployment are behind thefts and holdups. Many are young heads of families, bitter about lost jobs. But crimes by frustrated teen-agers also are rising sharply.
In other summers of high unemployment among the young, troubles erupted in many cities, in the form of angry rioting, looting, and arson.
The National League of Cities earlier this year surveyed youth employment needs in more than 50 cities. It reported to Senator Javits that more than three million youths will be looking for employment this summer.
With government assistance, through a suggested \$650 million for jobs, about one million may be employed during the nine summer weeks. Most of the others face a summer of discouragement, frustration, and idleness on inner-city streets.

— a breeding place of social problems.
Last year, cities filled 709,200 nine-week jobs at a cost of \$380 million, the National League of Cities reported. Estimates are based on the probability of 26 hours of work each week at a rate of \$2.10 an hour. This year, it suggested, cities will have to do much better if serious hardships from youth unemployment are to be avoided.
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Ford insists on free-market energy plan

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
As President Ford now weighs compromise on his energy-economic proposals, those close to him are insisting that "he will not give ground on his free marketplace philosophy."
"He will not," key White House sources say, "accept allocations, rationing, or what he sees coming down the pike — a Democratic move for wage and price controls."
This is Mr. Ford's present negotiating position. At the same time, sources recognize that eventually Democrats may be able to force controls legislation through Congress. If they do so, the President may not veto it, on the ground that the nation requires some answers at least, they say.
"But such laws will have to be mandatory — not merely giving him authorization: The President will want Congress to take full responsibility for moving in the direction that runs counter to his basic philosophy," one source adds.
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Meanwhile U.S. pays tribute to consul slain in Argentina

Thus, Sen. James B. Allen (D) of

In Argentina, Mrs. Peron's government has swung steadily to the right — even to the point where some suspect it might condone the violence of the AAA against the Montoneros and the ERP. Much that goes on is veiled in partial secrecy because the government's anti-subversion laws prevent the press from mentioning guerrilla organizations by name. But this has not prevented the total number of people killed in acts of political violence in Argentina rising to some 50 since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Rockefeller ignored him, and the vote proceeded, a 46-43 verdict in favor of a majority's right to force action on the rules change.



New Delhi parade—a touch of 'who cares?' toward U.S.

Mood in New Delhi appears more firmly uncompromising over decision on arms

But Mr. Chavan has told Parliament that India has "sufficiently reacted" by making its assessment of the American decision known in clear terms. India now should watch the situation and await American reaction. There is a democracy functioning in the United States, too, Mr.

When the Nixon administration revealed its pro-Pakistan tilt in 1971, Premier Gandhi wrote a letter underlining Indian faith in the durability of

The Defense Ministry has told Parliament that the United States decision and related developments are being taken into account in its current planning. The new defense expenditure plan in the annual budget just announced last Friday does not yet reflect this in fiscal terms, but repercussions are bound to surface before long.

As Arafat backtracks, observers see Egyptian move to ensure moderation

Beirut, Lebanon
Time is running out for Egypt and the Palestine Liberation Organization to patch up their open dispute before U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger returns to the Middle East this week for a new round of shuttle diplomacy between Tel Aviv and Cairo and, perhaps, Damascus.

Three months allowed

Parallel with the executive committee meetings, however, the Fatah guerrilla group, led by Mr. Arafat, which is preponderant in the P.L.O., is holding a congress that groups Fatah governing organs (the central committee and revolutionary committee) and foreign representatives.



Sadat: tactical move

Lebanese government forces suffered five killed and 10 wounded when they tried to regain control of Sidon Saturday night. Sidon has been in the hands of armed elements, apparently including Palestinian guerrilla units, for five days.

In the latest fighting, the Lebanese Army says two armored cars and two troop carriers were knocked out by bazooka fire, and the Army came under attack from recoilless rifles and Soviet-made heavy machine guns. Despite PLO denials of guerrilla involvement, rebel firepower could only come from guerrilla groups, perhaps in defiance of the PLO leadership.

Perhaps the most unusual of the phenomena described by the teachers were the light flashes people are said to have seen coming from the earth before major quakes. "Sometimes they're red, sometimes they're blue," he said, "sometimes they look like a pillar of fire, sometimes like a ball."

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British Europe vote hit

Scottish, Welsh nationalism tested

By Richard Burt
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

London — The insistence of Britain's Labour government that the results of Britain's referendum on Common Market membership be counted on a nationwide basis has enraged nationalists in Scotland and Wales.

The nationalists wanted the results counted by electoral constituencies or by regions.

The procedures by which the voters will decide whether Britain stays in or out of the European Community were announced in a white paper released by the government last week. The report has stirred a growing controversy, with anti-Common Market forces claiming that the single question that will be put to the electorate in late June is biased and appeals to the innate conservatism of the British voter.

The question to which 40 million will be asked to give a simple "yes" or

"no" is: "Do you think that the United Kingdom should stay in the European Community?"

Scottish and Welsh nationalists have long been fascinated with the idea of the Common Market referendum, viewing it as a means of reinforcing a feeling of Welsh and Scottish "separateness" from England. Because it is widely believed that Welsh and Scottish voters are far more opposed to Common Market membership than those in England, nationalists had hoped that the separate counting of the results would underline their case for increased regional autonomy and even independence.

Enabling vote threatened

In addition, the very act of holding a national referendum was seen by the nationalists as an important political precedent for future votes on a regional basis, leading possibly to referenda on Scottish and Welsh independence.

It is precisely for these reasons that the Labour government took the decision to report only the Britain-wide results of the Common Market vote. But even before this position was announced, the nationalists threatened that unless the referendum were held on a regional basis, the 14 Welsh and Scottish nationalist members of the House of Commons would vote against legislation to enable the referendum to take place.

The nationalists themselves do not possess the power in Parliament to stop the referendum legislation. But their votes could be crucial if the

Conservative and Liberal parties decide also to oppose the government. The Liberals have not yet indicated how they stand, but many Conservatives are expected to attempt to block the implementing legislation on the grounds that the proposed national vote has no place in British constitutional practice.

Obstacle to opinion test

If the Labour government fails to have the referendum legislation accepted by Parliament, Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his colleagues will be placed in a major quandary: having promised the British people the final say on Common Market membership, they will be unable to provide the means for testing public opinion.

This is only the first of a number of hurdles the government must clear before the European question is finally resolved. Before the referendum is held, the Cabinet has said that it will give its view of how the nation should vote. If the Cabinet urges a "yes" vote but the electorate decides to leave the community, the Labour government would come under strong pressures to resign.

Government officials indicate that, if the government's recommendation is overruled by the electorate, resignation would not be necessary. But if Mr. Wilson does recommend staying in Europe and the voters decide otherwise, some of the strongest pressures for his resignation would come from anti-market forces in his own Labour Party.

Few independent inventors now

By George Moneyham
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York — Tall, talkative Charles Weiss rocks back in his chair and glances thoughtfully at the upside-down television set in front of him.

"I'm not doing this primarily for money," he says, "I think our society has become too fascinated with complicated technology. I see my invention as a symbol of man trying to find a simple way of solving his problems."

Mr. Weiss is one of a small number of independent inventors in the United States who still ply their trade, a species overrun by the rapid sophistication of technology, and the almost total concentration of modern research and experimentation in large corporations.

United States Patent Office officials in Washington report that only 24 percent of the 103,979 patent applications they received last year came from independent inventors, the modern-day versions of Thomas Edison, Alexander Graham Bell, and Eli Whitney, whose innovations left a lasting imprint on society and have earned the original thinkers a spot in the U.S. Patent Office inventors hall of fame.

How device works

In front of Mr. Weiss's upside-down TV set is a small reflecting device on a tripod: the television picture

bounces off the reflector and a much larger version of the daytime quiz show lights up a home movie screen a few feet away.

This is Mr. Weiss's latest "mouse trap" which he thinks could revolutionize TV watching at a cost of less than \$50 apiece to the American consumer. The blunt-speaking New Yorker says he has been coming up with "better mouse traps" most of his life — although the world has yet to beat a path to his door.

Although the percentage of patent applications from independent inventors has remained stable in recent years, the number of patents issued to corporations increased 30 percent from 1950 to 1974. About 73 percent of the patent applications last year came from specialists in the research departments of large corporations; 3 percent came from schools and universities.

The economy has added to the decline of independent inventors, explains Leonard Hardland, spokesman for the U.S. Office of Invention and Innovation. "Venture capital just

isn't available any more," he explains, pointing out there is "a real high" financial risk in inventions, and banks have stopped making such capital available.

Exhibitions set up

In an attempt to encourage states to use the talents of budding inventors, the Office of Invention and Innovation helps set up exhibitions where young inventors can exhibit their new ideas for manufacturers and distributors. However, the economy and the energy crisis have severely reduced the number of such exhibitions from 20 a few years ago to 4 in 1974.

Independent inventors complain that the cost of obtaining a patent is prohibitive and is a major reason for their decline. Getting a patent attorney to make a preliminary search, hiring someone other than yourself (required by law) to draw your design, and submitting the application to the Patent Office can cost in the neighborhood of \$1,500. After a preliminary search, which normally takes about 22 months, the government issues a "patent pending" designation.

After an inventor receives a patent, however, a violation of the patent can cost thousands to defend in court.

Mr. Weiss attracted attention in 1959 with a process for combining scents with motion pictures. Called "aromarama," the process was used in a documentary film about China entitled "Beyond the Great Wall." It was not a financial success.

Churches feeling financial pressure, too

By Tracy Early
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

New York — Financial pressures are forcing U.S. churches to make cuts in many programs, both domestically and overseas. But surveying the effects of inflation and recession, church officials do not see a totally dark picture.

The severity of the financial crisis has varied widely among denominations, and is felt less sharply on some levels than on others, according to the Rev. Nordan C. Murphy, director of the Stewardship Commission of the National Council of Churches (NCC).

Mr. Murphy is optimistic that churches can maintain financial health if their fund-raising is well-managed.

Interviewed following a conference sponsored by his commission at NCC headquarters here, Mr. Murphy said church fund-raising officials reported church members across the country were increasing their gifts this year.

Unemployment across the country spread unequally, he noted, and remains low among the middle-class people who provide most of the support for main-line churches.

Some can give more

People who still have jobs, he added, are usually getting cost-of-living increases, and therefore can increase their church contributions.

However, local parishes usually take care of their own needs first, Mr. Murphy said, and inflated local costs can less money passed along for national programs.

On the basis of preliminary reports from 1974, Mr. Murphy said national agencies had encouraging increases in receipts, even in the case of denominations that were declining in membership. But for several major denominations, the increases were less than half the 12 percent inflation rate.

A few reported increases above the inflation rate. Mr. Murphy attributed their success to extraordinarily strong member loyalty, tight-knit organizations and promotion of opportunities for designated giving, allowing contributors more control over how their money is spent.

This increased control has resulted in dissension over programs for social change, but less money comes in now for such programs, Mr. Murphy said. And inflationary pressures tend to squeeze out funds for new, experimental forms of ministry or starting new churches.

Inflation hits hard

Inflation hits churches particularly hard, in such areas as printing, utilities, and building maintenance. Mr. Murphy said. Construction costs for new church buildings have also increased more than the average inflation rate, and the amount of church construction has declined.

Mr. Murphy said most church agencies have given raises to staff members they retained, but have made necessary economies by reducing the number of people employed.

The stock market decline has also hurt churches, Mr. Murphy said, not only because stock owners can contribute less but also because churches

have substantial endowment and reserve funds in stocks.

Some church pension funds are in trouble for the same reason, he said, as are some church colleges and seminaries.

Dollar devaluations and overseas inflation have forced several denominations to reduce their overseas missionary forces — usually by attrition — and their financial support of missionary institutions abroad. But American church members still contribute heavily to overseas relief programs.

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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS
AROUND THE WORLD

Mrs. Ford's mail swings to pro-ERA

Washington

Betty Ford's mail has shown a dramatic turnaround in the past week and is now running overwhelmingly in favor of the Equal Rights Amendment to end sex discrimination, says the First Lady's spokeswoman.



Betty Ford

The President's wife, a firm supporter of ERA, had commented earlier that she thought those who were for the amendment had been sitting back and not writing. Press secretary Sheila Weidenfeld said mail to the White House, still arriving in large numbers, stood at 5,751 favoring ERA to 2,543 against as of Saturday.

The First Lady has been campaigning in states that have not yet voted on the Equal Rights issue to try to get them to pass the amendment. So far 34 states have voted to ratify ERA and four more are needed to make equal rights for women a part of the Constitution.

U.S. marriage rate falls, and divorce rate goes up

Washington

The American marriage rate dropped in 1974 for the first time in 16 years while the divorce rate rose for the 12th consecutive year, the government reports.

At the same time, the decline in the U.S. fertility rate slowed and began leveling off last year, the national Center for Health Statistics said.

The center, an arm of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, said provisional 1974 statistics show that both the total number of marriages and the marriage rate decreased for the first time since 1958.

There were 2,223,000 marriages performed last year, 54,000 or 2.4 percent fewer than in 1973. The marriage rate decreased 3.7 percent, to 10.5 per 1,000 population.

The report said the marriage decline occurred in every region of the country except the West South Central region encompassing Texas, which was one of 14 states with modest increases. The number of divorces totaled 970,000 last year, up 57,000 or 6.2 percent over 1973 and 13.5 percent higher than in 1962, which was the last year before the upward trend began.

OPEC may take action to counter price erosion

Algiers

Algerian Foreign Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, in a keynote speech to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference here, said that oil exporters would have to take countermeasures because of the erosion of the true price of oil.

Mr. Bouteflika said a whole series of events had contributed to the erosion of oil prices. He listed the fall in the foreign exchange value of the dollar, action by central banks to increase the value of gold reserves and uncontrolled inflation.

Mr. Bouteflika said the loss of revenue OPEC nations were experiencing could not be allowed to continue "without our organization taking the necessary measures to protect its members' interests."

Study indicates 8% food stamp ineligibility

Washington

A government study of food stamp operations in the first half of 1974 shows that nearly \$8 of every \$100 spent to help non-welfare poor families went to people who were not eligible.

The report, released Saturday by the Agriculture Department, involved a limited sampling of food stamp households. Officials said they could not determine from the results how much the food stamp overpayments might total nationally.

P. Royal Shipp, director of the USDA's food stamp division, said he could not stand behind the study figures as being representative of the entire program, now costing taxpayers an annual rate of about \$5 billion.

However, Mr. Shipp said that if the survey had been designed specifically to indicate a nationwide food stamp trend he had no reason to think that the results would have been substantially different.

Arabs to 'supervise' NBC, CBS reporting

Cairo

The Arab Boycott of Israel conference has decided to allow NBC and CBS to continue their information services in the Arab world "provided it serves the Arab interests," boycott commissioner Mohammed Mahgoub said here.

He said other activities of the two American companies will continue to be banned in the Arab world, but he did not define what such activities might be. As an example of a permissible activity, he said, "If NBC or CBS interviews an Arab leader, it definitely benefits the Arab cause." But he added: "Both companies will be under firm supervision on their activities in the Arab world."

The 23-year-old blacklist denies business opportunities in Arab countries to firms and individuals that have operations in Israel or elsewhere

that aid the Israeli economy or war effort. The 17-nation conference here is studying applications from some 60 firms seeking to be freed of the sanctions.

Morton urges states get offshore oil percentage

Washington

Interior Secretary Rogers C. B. Morton has recommended the sharing of revenues from offshore oil with the states, a department spokesman said.

The recommendation comes as the Supreme Court is considering a suit brought by Atlantic Coast states claiming ownership of the oil located off their shores. The battle is over millions of dollars in royalties for coastal oil, and both the state and federal government claim jurisdiction.

An Interior Department spokesman confirmed the suggestion has been sent to President Ford calling for states to obtain extra money if oil were found

off their shores and brought ashore. Currently the money goes to the Treasury, with no special compensation for the states.

Shah declares Iran a one-party state

Tehran, Iran

Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi decreed Iran a one-party state Sunday, Radio Iran reported.

The Shah's announcement said Iran's present two-party system is dissolved and replaced with a one-party system for "at least the next two years," the radio said. The one-party system will be under the leadership of Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida, the announcement added.

Premier Hoveida, secretary-general of Iran's ruling Iran Novin Party, will lead a new party called the National Resurrection Party, the radio said.

An unnamed Tehran politician was quoted by the radio as saying both the Iran Novin and Mardom parties had in practice preached the same ideologies.

MINI-BRIEFS

Ullman energy plan

The chairman of the House tax writing committee, Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, proposed Sunday in Washington that Congress approve an oil import quota program and higher taxes on gasoline — up to 40 cents a gallon by 1979 — to reduce U.S. dependence of foreign oil.

Hanoi team scorned

A meeting between members of the U.S. Congress and the North Vietnamese delegation in Saigon ended Sunday in a heated verbal exchange. Rep. William Chappel Jr. (D) of Florida told the Hanoi representatives that their attitude had convinced him to vote for U.S. supplemental military aid for South Vietnam. Another member of the congressional delegation told the North Vietnamese their replies to questions about Americans missing in action were "hogwash."

Rubber plant blasted

A multimillion-dollar rubber plant in Shelton, Conn., was destroyed by three explosions late Saturday night after three security guards were abducted by persons claiming to be members of the militant Weather Underground, the FBI said. The three guards were released, unharmed.

London crash probed

British officials were investigating over the weekend the cause of the subway crash during London's Friday morning rush hour that killed at least 37 persons. Investigators indicated the train had apparently hit the end of a blind tunnel at full speed of 35 to 45 miles an hour.

Mihajlov sentenced

Yugoslav dissident writer Mihajlo Mihajlov has been sentenced in Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, to seven years' imprisonment for spreading anti-state propaganda. A district court found him guilty of writing falsely and maliciously about Yugoslavia in four articles published last year in the Western press and the Russian emigre journal Possev.

*West Berlin's bizarre vote

Continued from Page 1

handed over to them, and that a Boeing 707 jet fly them out of Frankfurt to an undisclosed location no later than 9 a.m. local time Monday (3 a.m. e.s.t.).

The anarchist group responsible for the Feb. 27 kidnapping calls itself the "Movement of June 2." It originally demanded the release of six prisoners, but two of the six said they did not want to take part in the plan.

Most observers believed that the kidnapping would hurt the election prospects of the ruling Social Democrats, help the Christian Democrats, and possibly even eliminate the smaller Free Democrats from the Berlin Parliament.

Source of city mayors

The Social Democrats have been the predominant party in the city parliament since the division of Berlin after World War II and have provided all the city's mayors. Most famous of them was Willy Brandt, who later became West German Chancellor.

In the last elections in 1971, the Social Democrats won 50.4 percent of the vote, the Christian Democrats, 38.2 percent, and the Free Democrats 8.3 percent. (There were other splinter parties.)

In the last three years there has been a conservative political trend in

West Germany, strengthened in part by just the kind of radical leftist action that overshadowed Sunday's voting.

The right-of-center Christian Democrats have demanded stiffer "law and order" measures and have accused the Social Democrats of being "soft on radicals."

Percentage a surprise

No one expected the Social Democrats to win 50 percent of the vote this time. They could, however, form a coalition with the Free Democrats if the latter survived the election, similar to the governing coalition in West Germany. But if the Free Democrats failed to obtain 5 percent of the vote, they would be eliminated from the city parliament altogether under German election laws, and their popular votes would be divided evenly between the two major parties.

The Free Democrats were particularly threatened, political observers here said, because their leaders in Berlin had publicly maintained contacts with known radical groups in the city.

It is not yet clear how closely the June 2 movement is related to the Baader-Meinhof radical revolutionary gang, four of whose leaders are in prison in Stuttgart awaiting trial due to begin on May 21.

*Teen-age jobless rate in cities

Continued from Page 1

Current unemployment among teen-agers is 20.8 percent; the rate for black teen-agers is 41.1 percent. And the rates are expected to climb as schools close in late May and June.

The problem of financing summer employment opportunities for the young is complicated this year by the hard fact that jobless young adults and older men and women are competing for jobs. Unless something dramatic happens, national unemployment of 10 percent or more is

possible — organized labor says probable — this summer.

Even now, pressures are building up for federal allocations of billions of dollars to create jobs for the adult unemployed with family responsibilities, even if it must mean holding down funds for the young.

Must youth come first?

The National Alliance of Businessmen (NAB), which for years has campaigned for summer employment of teen-agers, faces somewhat the same problem: it has set a 1976 goal of about 200,000 youth jobs, the same number as last year. In the summer of 1974, the NAB managed to find work for 227,444 youths, and it is confident that it will also exceed its goal this summer.

However, many companies that participated in the youth job program before have employees on layoff now, and efforts to employ youths for summer work — usually at minimum rates — might run into problems. Unions or disgruntled employees are likely to demand the recall of those on layoff before youths are taken in.

*U.S., Iran: interests ease strains

Continued from Page 1

Iran has endowed a chair of petroleum engineering at the University of Southern California and has given a \$1 million endowment to George Washington University. Thousands of Iranian students study in the U.S.

All this is a far cry from the days when the U.S. loaned and gave Iran great sums of money — \$1.2 billion through fiscal 1973, of which, said a U.S. congressional source, "\$401 million in loans has been repaid." Iran's outstanding debt to the U.S., stemming from those earlier years, the source said is \$37.3 million.

Now, as the kingdom's coffers bulge with money earned from oil, the exchange of goods and capital is two-way. A high-level U.S.-Iranian commission soon will meet in Washington, to explore ways to increase the flow.

Trade figures are both impressive and deceptive. U.S. imports from Iran leaped from \$342.5 million in 1973 to \$2.13 billion last year, a sixfold increase. But much of this was due to the quadrupled price of Iranian oil.

In 1973 the U.S. sold goods worth \$771.5 million to Iran and boosted this total to \$1.7 billion in 1974. Here the growth stemmed partly from larger U.S. military sales to the Shah.

It is the Shah's desire to become the dominant military power in the Persian Gulf-Indian Ocean area — and his decision to buy vast quantities of sophisticated weaponry from the United States — that gives U.S.-Iranian relations a special character.

The Shah does want American civilian technology, but his government also invests in, and buys from, West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, and other European powers in civilian industrial fields. Iran's weaponry, however — more than \$6 billion worth over the last three years — comes from the United States.

*House bill challenges 'waste'

Continued from Page 1

The planned phasing out of the subsidy is drawing anger from military personnel. Mr. Fisher received at least 68 letters on the subject in February, and another 80 to 40 in January, most writers opposing the end to the subsidy. "That makes it the largest amount of mail received on any one issue" in Mr. Fisher's office, according to an aide.

*Ford insists on free-market energy

Continued from Page 1

The President has called a Democratic congressional alternative program "a carefully thought-out plan," and he says he now is trying to "mesh" it into his program. "But," sources say, "the important thing to understand is that [it is] the President [that] is agreeing to try to mesh the Democratic proposals . . . not the other way around."

"He is not in any way agreeing to consider dropping or materially altering his basic approach."

Right now the battleground issue is the oil import fees imposed by the President. Democratic leadership is asking Mr. Ford to hold off on adding \$2 a barrel to the \$1 a barrel fee he has already imposed.

[Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, said Sunday he was "hopeful" a compromise could be worked out between the President and congressional Democrats. One area of compromise, he said on CBS's "Face the Nation," would be for the President to refrain from his plan to add the \$2 more on imported oil.

[Frank Zarb, Federal Energy Agency administrator, said Sunday on NBC's "Meet the Press" that "certainly compromise is possible" on energy.]

The President has said, after meeting with Democratic leadership in both houses, that he might be willing to postpone the additional increases.

But the evidence is that he still will send along a veto this week of congressional legislation that would rescind the initial dollar-a-barrel increase.

Showdown support

Does this mean that the President might be willing to keep the import fee down to \$1? One top-Ford aide answers: "Perhaps. Remember, the President is wanting a tariff to replace these fees. He'll certainly be wanting something along that line."

However, the President's insistence that he might postpone higher oil import fees may, it seems, give him added support in the eventual show-

down vote by the Senate to override his veto.

The President also seems willing to accept a Democratic proposal for a tax cut that would be considerably bigger than the one he had proposed.

The Democratic leadership in Congress, for its part, definitely thinks it can work out an accommodation with the President. Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield put it this way in an interview:

"The President alone is not going to be able to cope with the difficulties that confront us; and the Congress alone will not be able to cope with the difficulties that confront us. And it is going to take action on the part of us working together cooperatively. I am confident the President agrees with this point of view."

However, White House sources make it clear that if the President's veto is not sustained it will be "a

whole new ball game" with little inclination on the President's part to be conciliatory.

Stonewalling shunned

"If the veto is overridden, the watch out!" says one close associate. "The President will not stonewall; he will then see no basic obligation of his part to give way."

White House sources said: "Under no circumstances, whether the veto is sustained or not, will the President's massive government-interventionist route. Sure, he can compromise on the tax cut or some other matters. But how can he be too conciliatory on an energy program — one that is aimed at energy independence in a state number of years — unless the Democrats can come up with an approach that does not include such things as allocation, rationing, and wage and price controls?"

*Secret talks draft Viet-aid bill

Continued from Page 1

The Church-Pearson initiative stems from President Ford's recent comment that he might be willing to end all Vietnam aid in three years if Congress provided Vietnam with the aid he requested during that time.

[Those who favor more aid to South Vietnam may have received a slight boost from a meeting between seven members of Congress on a fact-finding tour and the North Vietnamese delegation in Saigon which ended Sunday, March 2, in a heated verbal exchange, according to an Associated Press dispatch. One congressman told the Hanoi representatives that their attitude had convinced him to vote for more military aid.]

[Several congressmen also expressed dissatisfaction over answers to their questions about Americans missing in action.]

Wednesday deadline

Administration and congressional negotiators are trying to reach agreement before Wednesday when Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger departs for his latest round of Middle East negotiations. If it is not wrapped up by then, they feel, it probably will have to await his return.

Should these efforts not prove fruitful there is another approach to a compromise privately favored by two liberal Republican senators, who are not now willing to be identified. They seek a phased withdrawal not only of U.S. assistance from South Vietnam, but also of Soviet and Chinese assistance of North Vietnam.

These two men privately are con-

Elected to nonexistent post vows to do job

By the Associated Press

Farmington, Utah
An accountant who ran a write-election campaign for a job that does not exist has been sworn in as constable of Davis County, Utah. "I'll do the best job I can," said Helmut H. Wenzel at his inauguration, to a post put on the ballot last fall in mistake.

Last October, ballots came from the printer with the constable post included. No one filed for a nonexistent position, but two days before the election Mr. Wenzel ran brief campaign and got 122 write-votes.

Mr. Wenzel's duties, previously handled by a city constable at county deputy sheriffs, will consist of delivering subpoenas for the county justice of the peace.

Mr. Wenzel says he will give up the job if he is not needed. "I'm going to evaluate it and if the job is unnecessary, I'll be the first to try to get abolished."

Handwritten note: "هذا من الجيد"



Young Masai warrior with ears and hands decorated in traditional style

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Spelling-proud achievement for a Masai youth

... even though he's never heard of lunar landings or U.S.A.

East Africa's semi-nomadic Masai tribesmen still smear their bodies with reddish ochre and decorate themselves with strings of bright beads and wires. They still worship the "sky god" and base their lives on this god's gift — their cattle. Nonetheless, the prodding of governments and the lure of education are changing their way of life, as shown in this report on a correspondent's encounter with Masai teen-agers and their families.

By Robin Wright
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Ngorongoro, Tanzania
Sammy's finger moved slowly from letter to letter as he pronounced each cautiously. "B-E-D-F-O-R-D," he spelled. Then assembling the letters, "Bedford," he tried, almost quizzically. "Yes," he beamed, "that's a Bedford truck."
Spelling is not a major feat for most teen-age boys, but to the Masai youth it was an achievement that puts him among the elite of his East African tribe.
To further show off his skill, he moved to other labeled objects scattered around his new friend's campsite — T-shirts with college names, canned foods, camping equipment — each time with growing pride, nodding to himself after every new word.

"I learned that in our school," he commented after running out of words to pronounce. "I can read." To him that was clearly a declaration of achievement.

He started telling what else he was learning in a "school" set up recently for some of the Masai, a semi-nomadic tribe of some 150,000 pastoralists broken up into family villages throughout Kenya and Tanzania.

As good as a college education

Arithmetic, reading, some basic agriculture — at 14 he was learning what most American third- and fourth-graders are taught, plus a smattering of vocational training. But to Sammy it was as good as the college education only a handful of his tribe had earned.

Schooling for the Masai is no small task. Each season their herds of cattle, goats, and sheep lead the Masai to new grazing lands and new homes. Despite attempts by the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments to settle the legendary tribe into a base, the stubborn Masai continue to wander. An inbred, intensely private people, they are attached only to their cattle and their numerous ritual celebrations, generally shunning contact with the outside world.

That at least partly explains the huge gap in Sammy's education. Asked if he knew about the landing of man on the moon, he looked puzzled, almost hurt, as if his questioners were trying to fool him.

The planets . . . the United States and Watergate . . . impending independence in nearby Mozambique and Angola . . . they all just drew blank looks from Sammy; so the questioners stopped, not wanting to spoil his earlier enthusiasm.

School, it appeared, had made only a small

dent in the Masai life-style that dates back hundreds of years. It had so far little overall effect on Sammy or his friends.

Meat rarely eaten

In fact, Sammy and most Masai still eat primarily a diet of curried milk and blood drawn from the necks of live steers. Meat is eaten infrequently by men — and only out of sight of women.

The tall, lean tribesmen still wear loose, shuka cloaks, smear their bodies with reddish ochre, and decorate every limb with strings of bright beads and wires. Girls still shave their heads at womanhood, and men still have "pierced" ears with holes three to four inches in diameter.

They still worship Enkai, the sky god, who, they believe, introduced cattle to their culture. Their affiliation with the sky god is so strong that they refuse to break the earth, either to dig for water or bury the dead.

They still live in enkangs, clusters of primitive cow dung, mud, and stick huts, surrounded by circular thorn barriers which serve as a boundary for both people and herds.

Their society is still male-oriented, with four "age grades" — junior and senior warriors, and junior and senior elders. Aside from these there is little social stratification and no chiefs or headmen.

They still base their meals, religious observances, livelihood, currency, marital bonds, and home base on the one thing that once made them among the wealthiest of Africa's pastoralists — cattle. Even the standard greeting — in their Masai dialect — translates, "I hope your cattle are well."

Only a few of the Masai have broken with the

* Please turn to next page

A Vietnam vet goes back—to help

His 'orders': win 'hearts and minds' of hamlet residents

By Brad Knickerbocker

Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor
Boston

The night before he left in 1969, Bill Gould made a promise to his Vietnamese friends in that small hamlet 20 miles north of Saigon.

"Somehow, somehow, I'm going to come back," he said. He has missed his self-imposed time limit for that reunion by two years, but the former Army captain finally has found a way to keep his vow. He is going back to help Vietnamese casualties of a war he once helped to fight.

Like most college students in the early 1960s, Bill Gould had never heard of Vietnam or the brewing conflict that one day would see half a million American servicemen there, and a 10-year U.S. involvement to wrench the nation's psyche.

Controversy over the war was just beginning at Penn State during his senior year as a student in industrial engineering. But for the son of New York City Polish immigrants who believed very deeply in patriotism and service to country, there never was any question about taking ROTC training and spending time in the military.

And like most young men being prepared for war, the 21-year-old second lieutenant heard nothing about the culture, language, or history of the small country he was being sent to defend.

The toughened veterans who instructed those about to take their places in the rice paddies and jungle spoke of deadly devices used by the depersonalized Viet Cong (the "gooks"), Bill recalls. "They always talked about shooting; they never talked about anything else."

On the final leg of his flight to Saigon July 4, 1968, Lieutenant Gould was terrified, and therefore surprised to look down on a gorgeous green and lush delta, teeming with life and a beauty he had never anticipated.

He was assigned as a troop commander 40 miles east of the capital city.

10 casualties in a week

Three weeks later, having witnessed firsthand the suffering of the Vietnamese and becoming convinced that limited conventional military force could not defeat an indigenous guerrilla movement, he submitted his resignation from the Army.

'I lived with the image . . . of what war can do to a place, and I just had to go back.'

To avoid embarrassment, and as a compromise, Army officials agreed to let Lieutenant Gould live in a small hamlet, as he had requested, if he would withdraw his resignation.

His first day in the hamlet, drunken GIs knocked over a thatched house, shot a water buffalo, and accidentally wounded a Vietnamese child. The next night, American soldiers claimed to see Viet Cong inside a house, and threw in a grenade.

The results were a grandmother killed, and a grandfather and baby badly wounded. In the first week, there were 10 civilian casualties caused by Americans; one

of the casualties was a suspected Viet Cong.

His official job was "winning the hearts and minds of the people," and Bill Gould quickly realized his first priority was having the hamlet declared off-limits to American soldiers from the nearby military outpost. This he did, after hounding officials up the chain of command.

Injured man located

In the eight months he lived there, Lieutenant Gould slowly learned the language and even more slowly gained the villagers' confidence. On those occasions when passing helicopters lobbed smoke or gas grenades into the hamlet for sport, he had to work to make up for lost ground on "winning the hearts."

One day, a Vietnamese man was badly wounded by a grenade, and his wife and child were injured slightly. It never was determined which side in the war was responsible. The man was removed by helicopter to a hospital, but after a month, his wife could not locate him or determine whether he was alive.

Lieutenant Gould borrowed a visiting colonel's helicopter and pilot and set out with the Vietnamese woman to find her

husband. He was told to be back by noon.

After scouring hospitals for hours, they finally found the man and returned to the hamlet — five hours late. The senior officer was outraged and threatened Bill with court-martial, but when he learned what had caused the delay, decided that "the taxpayers' money had been well-spent."

The night before Lieutenant Gould left Vietnam, the villagers held a party in his honor, and it was then that he made his promise.

Back home, he decided to use the GI Bill to learn those things about Southeast Asia the Army had not taught him.

Applications made

He applied and was accepted for study at Cambridge University in England, where he and his wife, Carol, studied political science, history, and Chinese language for two years.

There followed another two years at Harvard University, where he earned a masters degree in Southeast Asian Studies, with emphasis on Vietnamese language and literature.

During the years at school, Bill Gould applied to every public and private social ser-

vice agency he could think of, hoping to get a job in Vietnam. He sought help from a national political leader who once had exhorted American youth to support their government, then, like many of his fellow countrymen, changed his stance on Vietnam. But this produced only a list of contacts Bill already had tried.

The frustration grew when he left Harvard in mid-1974 and went to work at Boston City Hall. His credentials were excellent, some agencies said, but his military background made him unacceptable. The frustration grew.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

There, they will help administer a clinic that fits war casualties with artificial limbs, a program of physical therapy, a daycare center, and a school. They will take their six-month-old daughter, Aiden, with them.

In thinking about the job, the Goulds closely examined their motives in wanting to go, to make sure, in Bill's words, that it will not be a "great white father trip."

Mr. Gould may never return to "his hamlet," which is many miles from Quang Ngai. "I might find a ghost hamlet there, and I couldn't take that," he says. But the opportunity to go back to Vietnam finally has come, and the Goulds will take it.

"I lived with the image of that hamlet in my mind . . . the image of the kids in the cities . . . the image of what war can do to a place," he said. "And I just had to go back."

Melvin Maddocks

Through the TV looking glass

There is no sight quite so haunting as a child and a television set. Before the tube — flickering rather like the altar to an ancient demon — the child prostrates itself, spellbound. Its body is, in effect, parked. It will take any position it is given — slumped, reclining, half-and-half, like an abandoned rag doll. The face is as blank as if the child were asleep. All life finally resides in the eyes — wide open, indiscriminately receptive. To what? To the next thing that moves.

The longer the child watches, the more its expression takes on the emptiness of a focus pattern. Whoever watches the child in its passive but awesome attachment knows the meaning of the word addiction.

For 25 years the young American TV junkie has watched everything from "Howdy Doody" to "Batman," from "Hopalong Cassidy" to "Kung Fu," putting in, we are told, his six hours a day in a sad parody of the original ideal. Television, if anybody can remember, was to be this educational marvel that would open up children's delighted minds as never before in history to sights and sounds, persons and places, experiences and ideas.

What TV has opened the American child up to, as no parent needs to be reminded, is mostly a good punch in the nose. "Violent action is the main staple of television fare," Douglass Cater and Stephen Strickland state flatly in "TV Violence and the Child" (Russell Sage Foundation), an admirably patient reassessment of the Surgeon General's 1972 report, "Television and Growing Up: The Impact of Televised Violence." Which was, in turn, a reassessment. For over 20 years, at least since Sen. Estes Kefauver's subcommittee on juvenile delinquency in 1954, parents, politicians, and social scientists have been circling the little entranced bodies before their TV sets and asking in so many words: Just what is this invention doing to the children of its ever-so-proud inventors?

All such investigations begin with a unanimous sense of urgency and concern. Nobody disagrees about those punches in the nose — at least 80 percent of the programs on television contain violence, even by the most forgiving definition of the word. Nobody disagrees that there is more and more violence in life.

But then the politicians, with a few nudges from the networks, begin to worry about whether they are implying censorship — threatening freedom of speech. The social scientists fall into the swamps of jargon (from which no layman has ever returned alive) and begin to talk about how complex the subject is and how more data is needed. At this point, the industry, which has been maintaining a low profile, declares it prefers the term "dramatic conflict" to "violence" and wonders if anybody has noticed how gory Shakespeare could get.

By now all sides are a little sorry they brought the whole matter up.

After three years, 2,500 pages of research, and \$1.8 million, the Surgeon General concluded that there are "preliminary" and "tentative" indications of a "causal relation between viewing televised violence and aggressive behavior."

Nobody was really satisfied. The networks, as always, promised to do better. An FCC commissioner was heard to say that it was not enough to get rid of violence; there must be "programs designed to teach positive lessons." The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare pledged itself to devising something called a "profile of violence" indicator. Only it would take another three years.

Meanwhile, the tube stays lit 24 hours a day, day after day — no moratorium there — and millions of children spend a 40-hour week in front of it.

What causes violence? What can a society do about it? Good questions for a decade that includes Vietnam, race riots, assassinations, and Charles Manson. Yet surely the ultimate problem is that for children watching television 40 hours a week there can be no such thing as wholesome entertainment, just as there would be no such thing as wholesome food for a person eating, say, five hours a day. Excess is its own problem.

Watching a child that has watched too much television, one has the impression of a being withdrawn from its own selfhood. Primitive people fear the camera as an instrument that steals the soul. Is the television screen such an instrument? In their hysterical moments parents think so.

Or — more likely — is television Lewis Carroll's looking-glass world? An alternative reality. An electronic dream so seductive that, even in the case of a restless, energetic child, it triumphs over the acts of life. Here are risks no Surgeon General's warning can cover, but perhaps something like this should be printed in red on each TV chassis: Let all buyers, young and old, beware. This is a robot that has been known to make its master a slave. You can turn on the set. The set may turn off you.

A Monday and Thursday feature by the Monitor's columnist-at-large.

education

Broadened outlook a challenge

How teachers manage their own school

By Robin McCoy
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo. Training teachers to have a sense of responsibility for the whole school has proved the most difficult part of our teacher-trustee system. Traditionally teachers have looked after their classrooms and their specific duties. Finding solutions for administrative problems hasn't been a part of their job. At Thomas Jefferson School, St. Louis, Missouri, we've made it part of their job.

This school, incorporated not for profit in 1946, provided in its bylaws that the majority of the trustees should be teachers at the school. In practice all have been. A new teacher has traditional duties for his first year or two, and no greater say in decisions than elsewhere. He may not, however, be kept on for more than two years unless the other teachers consider him fit to be a trustee.

Once elected to the board he has one vote on all matters: salaries, hirings and firings, capital expenditures, and policy. The headmaster has one vote and no veto, and he is paid as a teacher. Administrative duties are divided among the trustees, and each

trustee has the right to call a meeting if he thinks something needs improving. Decisions are by majority vote.

The purpose of the system is to attract better persons into teaching and then to give them greater opportunities for developing. Participating in decisions stretches a man. He has to deal with other adults and face the consequences of his mistakes. And his mistakes are more apparent to his colleagues than they could be to the most alert headmaster.

People key to education

The chief need of education is better people, first, and then opportunities for those people to keep on growing and developing. Such opportunities require equal rights, and equal legal rights. They need democracy. When differences are mild and issues are harmless, people express themselves freely. When issues are controversial and differences are strong, legal rights count, for they protect people from retaliation for their opinions. At Thomas Jefferson School the majority decides; at most other schools it's the headmaster or the board behind the headmaster.

Many people can learn by their own mistakes, but only a rare individual learns by the mistakes of others. At

Thomas Jefferson School the teacher-trustees make the decisions and therefore the mistakes. When a plan doesn't work out, everyone knows the reasons given for adopting it, and everyone can observe whether the plan is unsound or the application faulty.

Since there is no outside board of trustees, there is no passing of the buck. The teacher-trustees have to solve their problems. If they don't, the school goes down, and their jobs with it. An outside trustee does not personally suffer if his institution has troubles: his income is elsewhere. An ordinary teacher does suffer, but the decisions are beyond his power. The teacher-trustee has the power and has to face the consequences. If he throws himself into the solution-finding process he becomes an abler man and therefore a stronger teacher.

Colleagues know the facts

The temptation arises for a person to enjoy the rights and privileges of being a teacher-trustee while leaving to others the job of solving problems, whether of academic standards, enrollment, or gifts to balance the budget. Such a man does not develop. His colleagues know it, and he doesn't last long.

* Masai achievement

Continued from preceding page

strong tribal tradition. Among the younger generations — Sammy's peers — there are small signs of change. Some are voluntary, most are involuntary.

Since 1968 both the Kenyan and Tanzanian governments have initiated several programs to bring the fierce, former warriors out of the Stone Age into the 20th century.

The governments' embarrassment about these people — who are apparently too strong a reminder of their tribal past — first became officially evident seven years ago when Tanzania's President Nyerere ordered the picture of a stalwart Masai warrior stricken from the 100-shilling note.

Subsequent laws in both nations ordered the half-naked tribe to wear clothing, to abandon the enkang settlements, and to stay within certain boundaries or else move to new "game ranches," where the governments hope to put their herding abilities to use on wildlife.

A two-month jail sentence was promised for any Masai disobeying the clothing regulation. And when families refused to give up their villages officials often forcibly evicted them from the land.

At Ngongoro, Sammy's family, which had long resisted official prodding, was finally forced to leave after their enkang was repeatedly burned down. "There is no way to fight fire," Sammy explained sadly, "so we are moving — for now. But we are not going to give up," he added adamantly.

Despite the strong-arm efforts, the new directives are difficult to enforce, and until last year the governments made little impact. Then worsening drought forced many Masai to consider alternative life-styles.

Some of the small groups lost up to 80 percent of their herds, forcing them to turn to towns or the new game ranches. Tanzania encouraged the move by issuing 99-year "certificates of occupation" for ranching associations, and Kenya has given land titles to any tribe that would settle.

While the compensation offered sounds substantial, Sammy and his friends pointed out two major problems with this solution: "The land they want to give us is no good. They are poor grazing lands."

Fertile lands are gone or are kept for others," he explained.

But even more importantly, he pointed out, raising either cattle or game for domestic meat consumption goes against everything the Masai believe. Meat is not a regular part of the diet and thus there is little interest or incentive in raising it for others.

The Masai are legendary for their fierce, almost haunting pride. They are warriors by tradition, and Sammy says many are willing to "fight" a verbal war to keep their lands.

But even the contact they have with outsiders during their protests is having its effect. That, plus the various mission and government schools, and the handful of Masai who have already broken with tradition, indicates that the trend toward modernization is now irreversible, even if it continues only to inch forward.

Already in Tanzania their skills as warriors have been channeled into the Ministry of Defense. Both the Minister and the head of the armed forces are Masai, and there are several more in lower positions.

A Tanzanian range development officer — schooled at the University of Arizona — is now helping other members of his tribe make the transition, while a Masai clergyman is translating the Bible into the Masai language.

In Kenya a top official in the Ministry of Health, a Masai, has studied the unusual health conditions of his tribe. And another is a playwright who has written movingly about the Masai legends and problems for the Kenya National Theater.

A clever and insatiably curious people, the Masai have skills that could play a valuable part in the development of both African countries, especially Tanzania's largely agricultural economy, many observers both in and out of government feel.

But as yet the Masai are largely unconvincing. Long self-sufficient and happy, they argue that they should be allowed to go their own way. Even Sammy, teased by the taste of schooling, wanted to continue the tradition of his people.

"There is room for learning and still living as we do now," he argued. "We do not hurt anyone or take away from others. If we can take care of our people others should leave us alone."

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BOYS & GIRLS, 8 to 16

"Love Among the Ruins" is a James Costigan original script which, according to Miss Hepburn herself, he wrote initially for Alfred Lunt and Lynne Fontanne. When they couldn't do it, Miss Hepburn read it, immediately envisioned Olivier in the costarring role and convinced George Cukor, her favorite movie director, to join them in the project. Well, the result is a most utterly civilized production, overflowing with wit, grace and charm. It is two hours of intellectual hide-and-seek, played by two of the world's most accomplished actors.



Books

But "Monsieur" does maintain the Durrell skill of giving the flagrantly exotic a circumstantial existence on the page. While describing vivid surfaces of Egypt and Provence, he conveys enough plot intricacies to deny a character's remark that "love doesn't need decoding like a cipher." The literary payoff depends on a reader's interest in trying to crack the Durrell cipher and to join the argument over reality and illusion.

Roderick Nordell is the Monitor's assistant chief editorial writer.

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Theater

Royal Shakespeare

The Royal Shakespeare Company has wound up the first phase of its two-part season at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The troupe is now touring regionally. It performs "Love's Labour's Lost" and "Lear"

In eliminating Lear's sons-in-law plus several other incidental characters and the subplots concerning them, Miss Goodbody has confined the tragedy to its intensities — those essential elemental drives which send Lear careening from domineering wrath to madness and pitiful contrition. Though panoply and populous action, and plot density have disappeared, the basic conflicts remain, in some ways perhaps more starkly. The themes of parental folly and filial ingratitude, of blind self-deception which confuses opportunism with loyalty, of those inner and outer storms which mangle human agony with nature's fury — all these come across with clarity and force. The effect is straightforward but not oversimplified. In the critical second half, this "Lear" becomes finely and deeply moving.

Intemperate majesty

Even in these modest circumstances, Tony Church's Lear achieves the sense of intemperate majesty which must precede the monarch's

Miss Goodbody and designer Anna Steiner demonstrate that less can be more in a production which uses movable props and ground covers, curtains and yard goods (including two magnificent cloth-of-gold scarves) for scenic impressions. The BAM's flexible Lepercq Space has been adapted to provide a three-sided arena auditorium, with the action periodically ranging out and up among the spectators. Brian Harris's lighting is a strong atmospheric contribution and Robin Weatherall's performance of Michael Tubbs's score for drums, gongs, and thunder machine is protean. Notwithstanding the cuts, this is representative Shakespeare, full-statured and admirably presented. Whether adult or student, no playgoer should feel short-changed.

The current gift brings to \$385,440 in grants which the Cafritz Foundation has awarded the National Symphony since 1958. Last year's challenge grant of \$100,000 stimulated giving by stipulating that the association secure new or increased contributions from individuals of \$1,000 or more. The National Symphony 1974 annual fund drive topped its \$1 million goal by \$30,000. The 1975 campaign, scheduled to begin in mid-February, will seek \$1,350,000 in contributions.

style

Discounts —helping hand for elderly

With 1.4 million people over the age of 60 in the City of New York, about \$50 million goes to supplement the budgets of its senior citizens. Staff writer Jo Ann Levine focuses on what the city's Community Concern program and local merchants are doing in the way of providing special discounts to the elderly.



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

New York You don't have to be a big-time shopper to get peas, beans, shoes, appliances, an apartment, and transportation at discount in this city.

You only have to be over 62 years of age.

Discounts to the elderly is a grassroots trend in cities throughout the nation, although New York, with its population of 1.4 million people over 60, probably offers more dollar stretching (as well as dollar spending) opportunities than any other city. To name a few:

- Enroll at any city university and tuition is free.

- Spend the afternoon at some one of the city's first-run movies for only \$1.

- Perch on some of the highest bleachers at Yankee Stadium for 50 cents.

- Check out the tomatoes and apples at Gristede's (a local supermarket chain) where all fresh produce is at a discount, to the elderly, Tuesday mornings only.

- Browse in museums, attend operas and a show at the Planetarium for reduced entrance fees.

What these patchwork discounts are saying, according to professionals in the field of aging, is that there is an absence of an adequate federal commitment to the elderly in the form of social security (which is the major source of income for 70 percent of the country's senior citizens), medicare, Medicaid, and food stamps.

"Income is the No. 1 problem of

Above, a New York City grocery chain offers senior citizens weekly discounts on fresh fruits and vegetables; right, emblem which is displayed in shop windows of participating stores: "Community Concern for Senior Citizens."



older people," says Miss Alice M. Brophy, director of the city's Office for the Aging. "We would be happy if they got enough money. They don't. So we have tried to focus all our program on income. . . . In the City of New York between \$50 million and \$80 million goes to supplement the budgets of the elderly in the following ways (roughly 40 percent of this amount represents revenue loss to the city):

- \$20 million goes to the Metropolitan Transit Authority so that 600,000 New Yorkers with a reduced fare card can ride buses and subways at half fare or less.

- \$20 million, or about \$400 per person, subsidizes rent increases for those elderly who pay over one-third of their income for rent and who have an income of \$6,000 or less.

- \$10 million goes into the tax abatement program, which offers a 50

percent reduction in real property tax for those who qualify.

In addition, through the help of federal funds from the Older Americans Act, the city now runs about 165 senior citizen centers (\$35 million a year) and through them serves 30,000 hot meals each day.

Behind the program

Community Concern for Senior Citizens is the name of the city program that since 1971 has persuaded more than 1,500 stores in the city to offer discounts to the elderly. This program — its symbol may be stuck in store windows along with credit-card signs — is seen by businessmen as being not only good business but a way to help the community.

"Only 17 percent of the elderly in this city are in a real poverty situation," said Mrs. Maria Redo, director of the city's Community Concern

program. "Most of them are in the \$4,000 to \$8,000 bracket."

She added that when the program first started Community Concern wouldn't have been able to touch the large chain stores such as Gristede's and Sloan's, supermarkets that offer discounts at 26 stores, and Save-Mart, a chain of stores that sells appliances.

Interest increases

Mrs. Redo added that she didn't know whether it is the recession or the publicity given to Community Concern but there is no question that the program has been increasing. Many cities around the country are beginning to copy both the program and its insignia.

One area that hasn't been tapped yet is Consolidated Edison and electric-power discounts. "We are planning to ask Con Ed to develop programs where old people will have a subsidized program," said Fred Yeager, director of the city Office for the Aging in the Bronx. Mr. Yeager said that perhaps it would be modeled on the Tucson, Ariz., program.

"We looked into it back in 1968 in a rate-increase request and the Public Service Commission turned down the request," says a Con Ed spokesman who added the possibility of discounts was not now being considered.

The Tucson Gas & Electric Company has a program not specifically designed for any one economic group, but a program that has tended to benefit the elderly. Anybody who uses 300 kilowatt hours a month or less and 3,500 cubic feet of gas or less has had only a 1.6 percent rate increase, while those who use more have had a 13 percent increase.

Tom Morran, public information director for the utility, said, "Part of our problem and generally one for all utilities as a whole is that when we begin to deal with rate structures in order to achieve social objectives, we have to be very careful that a utility is not usurping powers the government is charged with taking care of." He added that it is often the people who are paying taxes to support a specific group who end up paying higher utility bills.

Government responsibility

"Our society and our government has to make available more programs for people on fixed incomes," maintains Mr. Yeager. (President Ford's budget message suggested cutbacks that would affect the elderly, particularly in health services and food stamps.)

"Rather than getting subsidies, our government has to come up with a level of income for every American, high enough so we don't need subsidies," added Mr. Yeager. "Our government is not taking care of our people. Supplemental security income is a supplemental social income. [This is the program that has replaced old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the disabled.] It is a first step toward a government income, but \$206 a month for a single person is not enough to live on. Older people are locked in after they pay their rent."

"Some people feel it is demeaning to use the discounts offered in stores," said Mrs. Redo. "These same people have no compunction about getting social security, or using the half-fare card. We try to explain to them this is a discount. And many elderly feel that it is their due, that it is something they get for having done the right thing for 65 plus years and that now society is recognizing them."

Next, the Senior Citizens Robbery Task Force, Monday, March 10.



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Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Basic Tailoring, and Exotic Styling, by the editors of Time-Life Books, 208 and 192 pages, respectively, \$8.95 each.

These two volumes, (Nos. 6 and 7 in the Time-Life "Art of Sewing" series) maintain the high standard of the series' previous books. "Basic Tailoring" will be as helpful to the experienced needlecrafter as to the one just reaching the tailoring stage in her sewing progress.

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Ten pages of text and illustrations are devoted to pockets alone. Instructions are included for everything from applying shoulder padding to adding heel stays. Besides the instructive material, the chapters on history are thorough and interestingly written — such as "The History of English Woollens," and "Ten Centuries of Trousers," complete with illustrations of men's costumes from Norman, Gothic, Jacobean, and Regency times to the present.

Variations on timelessness

In the "Exotic Styling" volume, the editors take cognizance of the fact that outside the maelstrom of fashion

that is "in and out," there is a category of clothing that gets its excitement from variations on timelessness. These are clothes that can jump up another age or a faraway place.

The appeal of the exotic is no confined to today's fashions, they say. The Greeks prized and frequently adopted the sumptuous vestments of the Persians whom they had conquered. And the Crusaders were beguiled by the bright robes and turbans of their Moorish enemies. Recently, in America, the popularity of ethnic clothes has reached new heights, and modifications of the dashiki, djellaba, and Oriental gowns and robes influence both men's and women's wardrobes.

Although the construction of these garments is simple, the imaginative use of color, fabric, and trim suggests the spirit of creativity. Color photographs combine tussa silk, Indian gauze, and Ghanaian kente cloth in shades of Oriental plum, Indonesian pink, and Persian blue. A handsomely illustrated chapter is included on Chinese court robes, which have gained considerable popularity, mostly since Neiman Marcus stores presented them in special exhibits.

In a more practical vein, readers will find diagrams for mastering 11 Oriental stitches. There are instructions for sewing such details as the mandarin collar, frog closings, ball buttons, fringes, and tassels. How to duplicate a Chinese border design is also shown.

E.R.



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coming features

PROBLEMS OF EGYPT'S ASWAN DAM

Has the famous Aswan High Dam created more problems than it solved? The peasants who farm the land along the river bank are divided in their opinions, and a new team of Egyptian and American scientists has just begun a major study of 15 years of environmental backlash from the dam. Richard Critchfield explores the controversial situation on the first page of the second section. Photos.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7

HE POLICES TV VIOLENCE

As chairman of the commerce subcommittee on communication, peppery Sen. John O. Pastore keeps a sharp eye on TV violence. Louise Sweeney surveys the long and sometimes controversial career of the Rhode Island Democrat, now celebrating his 25th year in the Senate. First page of the second section.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

لبنان، بيروت

sports

The making of a big league ump: school before on-the-job training

By Phil Elderkin

St. Petersburg, Fla. Despite what you may have heard, umpires are people — with feelings, families, car payments, and mortgages. Baseball, at any level, could not operate without them. But mostly, over the years, they have been unappreciated and underpaid.

Bill Kinnamon, who with Joe Linsalada operates specialized umpire training schools in Florida and California, says that 90 percent of all umpires are frustrated ballplayers.

"Maybe frustrated isn't exactly the word," explained Kinnamon, who worked in the American League from 1960 through 1969.

Change of pace

"But most of them considered themselves ballplayers first. It wasn't until they recognized that they didn't have the talent to get to the majors any other way that they bought a mask and chest protector."

All of them go to umpire school in the hope that, after five weeks of intensified training, they will have shown enough to be recommended to one of the minor leagues. Maybe 10-15 of them, from an original class of 100, will get that chance.

The rest generally go back to their regular everyday jobs, but continue to work high school and college games in their spare time. But a few, who realize they'll never learn the strike zone or haven't the self-discipline to get their weight under control, quit entirely.

Tuition at the Kinnamon-Linsalada School is \$295, plus \$340 for room, board and laundry. One-hundred students from 28 states registered for this year's course in St. Petersburg, including two young women. But only one of the women, an unemployed secretary, showed up. The other woman forfeited her \$80 deposit.



Is this the Complaint Department?

Applicants, mostly between the ages of 18 and 35, listed their regular occupations as fireman; truck driver; carpenter; janitor; lieutenant, United States Navy; Fuller Brush salesman; motion picture projectionist; short-order cook; electrician; etc.

Student umpires supply their own work clothes and equipment. Bought new, the cost runs around \$450, but most improvise in some way or use hand-me-down equipment.

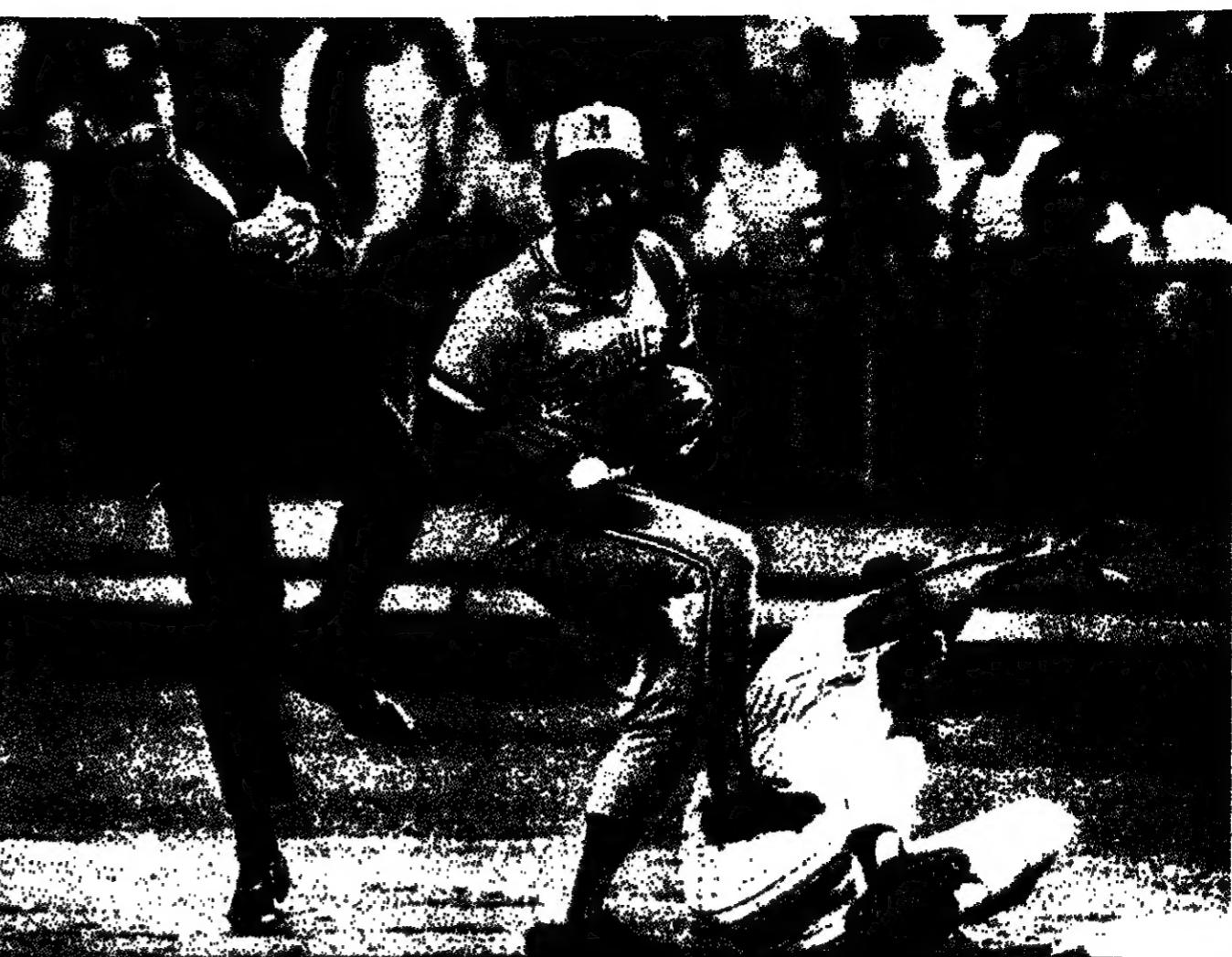
Classroom work begins at 8:45 a.m., with the group remaining indoors until the morning dew is off the "playing field." Lunch is from noon to 1 p.m., followed by an afternoon session. A staff of 12, including four current major league umpires, teach rules and fundamentals, with new things being added daily.

Students are graded almost

constantly while on the field, with the most advanced later picked to work high school, college, and Grapefruit League exhibition games. Representatives from the American and National League, as well as the minors, often scout them.

Those who do get minor league jobs should also receive a course in how to stretch a dime into a dollar. The starting salary for a Rookie League umpire in 1974 was \$300 a month. Another \$325 is paid for traveling expenses — meaning meals, motels and transportation.

Most rookie umpires drive cars so small they can almost be stuffed into a steamer trunk. To hold costs down, the minor leagues never assign more than two men to a game. Umpires travel together between towns by private car and share the same motel room to save money. The



AP photos

Umpire George Maloney does a war dance at first base

owner of the vehicle also gets a whopping 12 cents a mile.

What qualities does a rookie umpire need to make it to the major leagues?

"If you're not an extrovert and you're not at least 5 ft. 10 in. tall, you probably won't make it," Kinnamon explained. "Most ballplayers figure they can intimidate any small man and they act that way. If he doesn't put them down early and gain their respect right away, he's gone. That's the personal side of it."

"Mechanically an umpire must have agility, stamina and be able to run," Bitt continued. "He's also got to be willing to umpire with pain, because men working the plate often get hit with foul tips going 100 miles per hour. That's the physical side of it."

"An umpire is constantly being tested by managers, coaches and

players, so he can't have rabbit ears. Quick decisions aren't that hard if the man is in position. What's hard is making sure they are based on reason."

"When an umpire throws someone out of the game, 99 percent of the time it's for abusive language and is specifically covered in the rule book. But a player, coach or manager can also be sent to the showers for fighting, throwing a bat or deliberately bumping an umpire. That's the mental side of it."

There is really no average number of years that it takes an umpire to move through the minors to the majors. Progress is much too individual. A few will do it in three years, but for most it's more like eight or ten.

The starting pay for big-league umpires is currently \$14,500, plus expenses of \$44 a day for 175 days.

But out of that \$44 a man must pay for his own meals, hotel accommodations and transportation to the ball park.

The top of the major-league scale is \$35,000. But if an umpire is chosen to work the World Series, he can pick up another \$2,000. An all-star game is worth \$2,500. And retirement, at age 58, now pays \$1,000 for each year that he has worked in the major leagues.

But the umpire who said "you can't beat the hours" didn't know what he was talking about.

Time away from the ball park for most of them is colossal boredom. And that goes for those who regularly follow a whole series of TV soap operas, like Rich Garcia, or are birdwatchers, like Ron Luciano.

Next: What chance does a woman have to be a big-league umpire?

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financial

What ever happened to WIN?

A pile of buttons, a lack of purpose

By David T. Cook
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

WIN is on the wane. Due to rapidly changing economic conditions, top Ford administration officials no longer sport the red metal button symbolizing the Citizens Action Committee to Fight Inflation's slogan "Whip Inflation Now."

And at committee headquarters near the White House, the red WIN logo on an office directory has been replaced with a Valentine's Day heart. The committee has dropped the words "to fight inflation" from its title.

Meanwhile, inside the WIN workroom, two silver-haired women are answering the last of 247,000 anti-inflationary pledges and WIN button requests. The room in which the two are working can accommodate more than a dozen typists.

Upside-down photo

Now that the glare of publicity is gone, some slight heresy has crept into committee headquarters. One staffer's office is adorned with a large upside-down color photograph of the President. Directly beneath Mr. Ford's inverted smile is an upside-down WIN poster.

Clearly things have changed since the days in September when former WIN director Russell Freeberg had just announced a mass mailing to 10,000 state and local governmental leaders asking them to form local WIN committees that would solicit anti-inflationary pledges and run community thrift programs.

To date only one local committee following the Washington model has been formed.

Edward Block, the committee's current executive director, admits that the committee "really has not produced any measurable results."

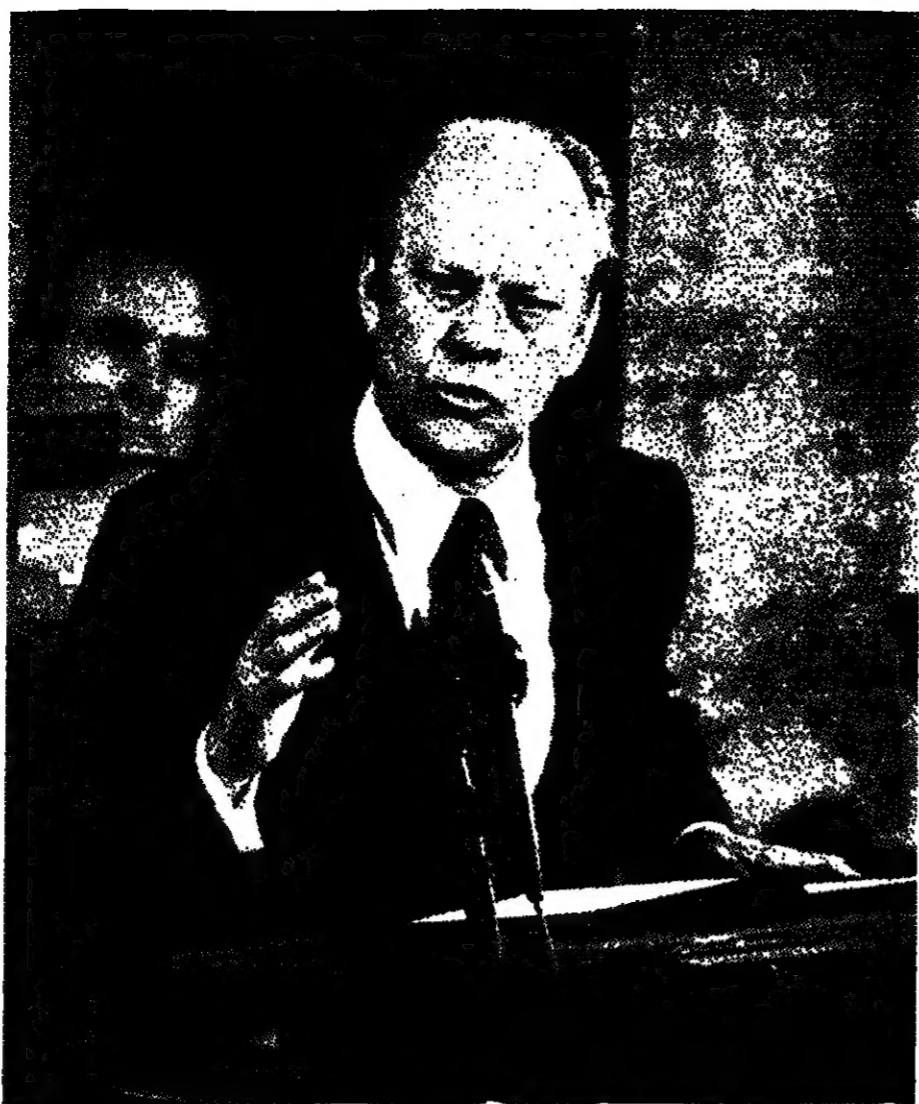
Mr. Block is a volunteer on loan from the Illinois Bell Telephone Company, to which he will return shortly.

Public commitment

Nevertheless, President Ford remains publicly committed to the WIN vestiges of his earlier anti-inflationary program, even though his current economic program concentrates on fighting recession.

When asked about the WIN committee recently, Mr. Ford told reporters that "you have to have governmental action but you also have to have non-governmental action. . . I don't think it is helpful to disparage what people do in a voluntary way."

Others, like Carol Foreman, Consumer Federation of America president and a former WIN board mem-



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Ford policy changes leave WIN drive behind

ber, are not so sure about the program's usefulness.

But WIN director Block says he remains convinced that "there is the potential for a very effective volunteer group out there."

The committee's current efforts center on defining a revised program for those volunteers and raising funds to implement it, he indicates in an interview.

Reevaluation planned

When the full committee meets here March 8, it will "rethink and reevaluate the role and goals of the committee," Mr. Block says. While dissolution is one option to be considered at the meeting, Mr. Block says the likelihood of this is "only one on a scale of 10."

The committee probably will continue devising local energy conservation and food-waste reduction programs for the 40 largest U.S. cities. Seven committee members are already working on designing and arranging local sanction for such programs.

But Mr. Block admits that "five people with no money cannot produce a citizens mobilization." Because

WIN was originally described as a program that would not use federal funds, "we have not gotten one nickel" from the government, Mr. Block says.

Five-member staff

As a result there are only five on the headquarters staff — two volunteers, two on loan from other government agencies, and one paid staffer whose salary is funded by small public contributions.

The March 8 committee meeting "ought to review" the program's financing, Mr. Block says. A fund-raising campaign is possible, he says. Another financing alternative would involve accepting money from Cabinet departments to support specific conservation programs.

The upcoming full committee meeting will also have to find a person to replace columnist Sylvia Porter as committee chairman and another individual to replace Mr. Block as committee director.

Despite personnel program and financial challenges, Mr. Block remains convinced that "there are things we can do" to help the American economy.

Investors wait—stock prices slip

By Ron Scherer
Business-financial correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Wall Street analysts keep making a wish. They wish they knew the precise time when the expected economic recovery will begin.

The lack of this knowledge, much like yeast missing from a bread dough, kept stock prices from rising last week, analysts believe.

The end result was a loss in the Dow Jones industrial average of 10.72 to 739.05. Declining issues clearly outpaced advancing issues 1,140 to 625 in moderate trading.

Although stock prices slipped, the fact that the Federal Reserve Bank continued to provide an easing in the money supply kept investors comfortable in their purchases and provided a cushion against any major selling wave.

However, as one analyst notes, the recent market rise from October doldrums "is much like the advice Lewis Carroll's Alice received from the Red Queen. 'Here, you see, it takes all the running you can do to stay in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast.'" He says the same advice holds true about rising stock prices — to continue moving up takes twice the effort sometimes.

Test level seen

Even if the trend has turned upward, the market could be in for a test of the 680-720 level, Monte Gordon of the billion-dollar Dreyfus Corporation says.

Mr. Gordon feels that once some of the intangibles, the uncertainties, are removed from Wall Street, stock prices will once again regain their

Week on Wall Street

upward momentum. He cites, for example, the much-talked-about recovery in housing that has yet to be evidenced.

At any rate, last week there were some encouraging economic signs mixed in with the usual batch of bad omens.

Probably the best news was indications the oil cartel was beginning to crack. As the world oil glut worsens, some smaller cash-hungry countries have started to shave their oil prices — a welcome relief for the Western economies.

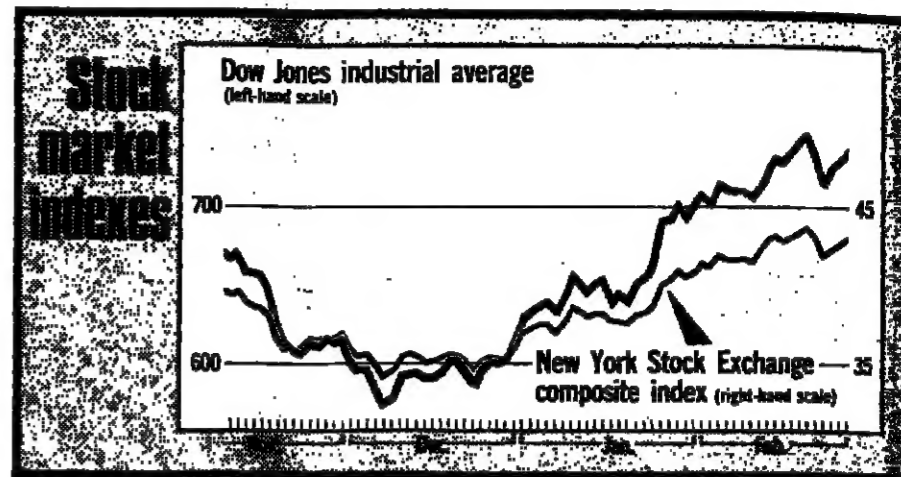
It also appeared the Congress may get the tax-rebate bill on the President's desk by May 1. By then, more help for the consumer may be needed, but Wall Street has never counted a great deal on Washington for economic guidance.

While government reports were not showing further deterioration in the nation's economy, investors were beset by reports of state agencies, specifically, the Urban Development Corporation of New York, going into default on a loan payment. The major question facing bankers with loans outstanding to the state agency, was whether or not to bite the bullet or try to give the agency further time to restructure its debt.

Investors enthusiastic

Even the fight of a government agency on the verge of bankruptcy did not diminish investor enthusiasm last week for certain stocks — especially for consumer electronic issues. Apparently, the fact the industry is in its worst recession since the TV tube was invented does not bother buyers.

Rather, according to James Magid analyst at Drexel Burnham, Inc., investors are looking across the valley and into 1976 when it is hoped government stimulative policies will have some effect.



France's monetary reform plan

Fourcade stresses world cooperation

By Philip W. Whitcomb
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Paris

There is only one safe road out of today's destructive confusion of exchange rates and prices, according to Jean-Pierre Fourcade, French Minister for Economy and Finance. That road passes through the International Monetary Fund and an agreed system of special drawing rights (SDRs).

For the presentation of his ideas Mr. Fourcade chose an audience of American businessmen at the annual meeting of the 80-year-old American Chamber of Commerce in France — the first occasion, in fact, on which he had addressed any such group, either American or French.

Only a stable monetary system with precise rules for interconvertibility can replace the Bretton Woods monetary structure, abandoned before the oil crisis arose, Mr. Fourcade insisted.

And it now is obvious, in the opinion of the French Government, that only an existing worldwide organization, the IMF, using a new unit under its own control, the SDR, can now create such a system.

An IMF plan, intellectually perfect though it might be, Mr. Fourcade said, will succeed only if it is solidly backed by sincere cooperation on three levels: between members of the European Community, between the industrial nations, members of the OECD, and between producers and consumers of energy and raw materials.

To these three forms of cooperation,

in all of which Mr. Fourcade promised France's full support, was joined a vigorous insistence on aid for the nations that are devoid of both industry and raw materials. On this point Mr. Fourcade repeated the French plea that industrial energy-rich nations contribute 1 percent of their gross national product.

Gold was pushed to one side in Mr. Fourcade's view of the immediate future. The IMF should hand back each member nation its deposits of gold, he advocated, and totally in dealing should then be permitted between all central banks at price indirectly related to the gold market.

As for France itself, Mr. Fourcade announced three objectives for 1976: price-index rise no greater than Germany's present rise of 7 percent, true growth of around 4 percent, and balanced foreign trade.

Defaulted bonds pay off—sometimes

Imperial Russian and recent U.S. railroad certificates among those still heavily held

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
from Financial Times Service

London

Defaulted bonds would seem to be, by their very nature, worthless, but wide-eyed optimists and keen-eyed speculators continue to pay good money for them.

And on rare occasions it pays off. It is not often appreciated just how large a market there is in defaulted bonds.

It is estimated that British holdings of Imperial Russian Government loans, to name just one, total over \$120 million nominal.

An interesting situation arises with the bonds of the seven bankrupt U.S.

railroads restructured by the Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973. These railroads were Penn Central, Erie-Lackawanna, Reading Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley, Boston & Maine and Ann Arbor.

Use of funds restricted

In December 1973, the Supreme Court ruled that any funds derived from the real-estate properties sold by New York Central Railroad could not be diverted to Penn Central Railroad operations.

New York Central owns, among its properties, the freehold of 29 acres between Madison and Lexington Avenues from 42nd to 52nd Street in New York City. The 22 major buildings

rising from this area include the Pan Am Building, Grand Central Station, Waldorf Astoria and Union Carbide Building.

The primary creditors of these properties are the various rail bondholders, and although it may take several years to sort out assets and claims, there is a possibility that some payment of capital and accrued interest may be made. Estimated values of the Grand Central properties exceed \$600 million, which is more than the total par value of all mortgage bonds holding a lien on the assets, yet some of the bonds are selling at 10 cents on the dollar.

Report gives debt history

A great wealth of historical background lies behind defaulted bonds, and the serious student should begin his reading with the annual report of the council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders. This provides a current report and debt history on 34 nations or states, and is a mine of information.

It tells, for instance, of State of Mississippi 5 percent Union Bank Bonds, where the default occurred before the American Civil War. The validity of the bonds was upheld by the Mississippi Supreme Court in 1853, but the state continues to defy its own highest tribunal, and letters from the council are politely ignored.

But the factual background is not enough, of course. Of greater importance is the change in diplomatic climate which can sometimes pre-empt a debt settlement.

Italy repaying loan

Rome
Italy is repaying the first \$500 million of a \$2 billion loan granted by Germany last year and guaranteed by the Bank of Italy's gold reserves, the government announced.

Italy is using the final installment of an International Monetary Fund credit to help pay back Bonn, but the Italian press viewed the announcement as another signal that the country's economic crisis was easing.

Separately, the Italian government reported that wholesale prices in January fell slightly for the first time in 41 months, a sign that inflation which hit 25 percent last year is slackening.

Trade deficit for Japan

Tokyo
Japan's overall balance-of-payments deficit narrowed to \$1.24 billion in January from \$1.94 billion a year earlier, the finance ministry said in a revised report.

The net outflow, which ended a string of four surpluses, was attributed to a large trade deficit, which is normal in January for seasonal reasons.

Exports totaled \$3.62 billion, up 42 percent from January 1974, while imports were listed as \$4.20 billion last month, up 25 percent from a year earlier.

Business rescue squads

Paris
Rescue squads for ailing businesses — an idea already being copied in other countries — were formed last year by the French Economic Ministry in nearly all the 96 "departments" of the country.

During the last eight months, out of 5,915 businesses that applied for help on the ground that bankruptcy was inevitable, 123 cases were referred to Paris, 3,125 were saved to the satisfaction of all concerned, and 2,544 are still being studied.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS HIGHLIGHTS

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Shutdowns trigger sit-in

London
The sudden closure of Imperial Typewriters' two factories in Britain has sparked off a sit-in by angry workers at one of the plants and unleashed a storm of criticism against the American parent company, Litton Industries.

The controversy over the dismissal of 3,200 British employees seems likely to increase distrust within the ruling Labour Party of multinational companies and lead to more demands for tighter controls on their activities in Britain.

Litton announced on Jan. 17 that it was closing down the Imperial factories at Leicester and Hull, cities in the Midlands and north of England, because of their failure to stem a tide of losses incurred since 1968.

South Africa ore deal

Johannesburg
U.S. Steel Corporation is negotiating an iron ore deal with Associated Manganese Mines of South Africa Ltd., the manganese and iron ore producing arm of the Anglo Transvaal Group.

The announcement by Associated Manganese gave no details of the amount of ore or cash involved, but said U.S. Steel is to buy its shares above market level and also is to make loan facilities available to expand iron ore mining operations.

The announcement said negotiations were under way which envisaged U.S. Steel entering into a long-term contract for the purchase of "substantial quantities of iron ore on commercial terms."

Crossword

ACROSS													DOWN												
1. Chemist's workshop	46. Planted	1. Outstrip	8. Stain																						
4. Sway	47. Person	2. Cartoonist Ed—	9. Anecdote																						
7. — and Eve	48. Ginger	3. Judge's bench	10. English isle																						
11. Century	49. Golfers	4. Former	15. And others abbr.																						
12. Marsh elder	50. Teachers' association	5. U.S. president	18. Also																						
13. Talking bird	51. Esp. cially (abbr.)	6. Baby's father	21. Russian department store																						
14. Appropriated		7. Resin	22. Ginger																						
16. Skylab commander, A.			23. Pigeon																						
17. Honorary degree			24. Globe																						
19. Microner			25. South American city																						
20. Harmonium			26. Ruckus																						
24. Spoken			28. Relevant																						
27. Fast			31. Cigar residue																						
29. Eskimo knife			32. Newspaper notice																						
30. Disenumber			34. Look alike																						
31. Hatchet			36. Tree moss																						
32. Indication			38. Holy image																						
33. Navy recruits			39. Grotto																						
35. Polish			40. Monkhood																						
37. Capricious			41. Lantern																						
42. Antagonist			43. Egyptian cobra																						
45. Sacred composition			44. Correlative																						
			44. Number																						

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monday, March 3, 1975

You cannot catch time



Courtesy of the Bowdoin College Museum of Art, Brunswick, Maine.

"Dad's Coming": Woodcut by Winslow Homer

Can the artist catch time? There is no such thing as the fixed moment, nothing that you can touch. Everything organic is in the process of change, we know — a perpetual motion of molecules moving, objects aging, light transforming.

It is only art, or perhaps artifice that makes us feel the calm and peace of the stilled instant, and the age before the camera must have sensed this far better than our own. For the snapshot, the "still," the photographic portrait now deludes us into false notions of permanence.

Truth seems to sit arrested in the camera's visual "truth."

Those who flipped through Winslow Homer's lively woodcuts in Harper's Weekly 100 years ago surely knew better. The camera had not yet spread the false notion that its fixed images were permanent. The artist who must execute his painstaking work, line by line, knew that the sun would slide the shadows away faster than his pen could fix its darker side in the myriad lines here, faster than the frame of the rowboat

could be drawn upon this log or the skirt upon the rocky soil. Homer knew this.

Here, at the water's edge especially, Homer must have known his serene limning of the waters was a mere device — artifice — for the sun made a mockery of stillness, bearing its light upon the restless waters. He saw that no sky of clouds would sit motionless in courtesy to the artist. And as for human beings . . . what mother could support so hefty a child for more than

minutes? What boy sits so still and wistful before the oncoming clipper ships?

Homer knew, as those who illustrate with photography today, too, know, that there is no eternal "visual truth"; the scene stamped by the artist is only an infinitesimal glimpse and thus riveted into a falsehood by its very stillness.

But did his audience know? Does our own? How common it is to say that the painter depicted his times, depicts time. And how wrong. "Still Life" is the term for a bowl of fruit by a painter; yet "still" and "life" are contradictions. Can the artist catch time? Are not "catch" and "time" contradictions, too? True, something that exists in the mind of the artist or illustrator or photographer is caught but it is not the fleeting reality but a creative thought we see: something quite special — and quite — otherwise — than "time."

Jane Holtz Kay

What love does

Love
Builds churches,
Puts the clocks in schoolrooms,
Makes peanut butter sandwiches,
Reads to little ears.

Love
Forms bridges
From your land to mine,
Keeps the planes on course across the sky,
Makes the mountains up and down the other side,
And asks the bougainvillea to sigh.

Love
Puts creases
Next to mothers' eyes,
Zips up winter jackets,
Trims the Christmas tree.

Love
Knits sweaters
Sends buildings to the clouds
Opens Bibles to a favorite place
Dribbles orange and yellow upon October's red,
And brings the misty greens to April's face.

Jean L. Pierce

Down East

Our old brown house in Maine had bricks missing from the chimney, broken windows, and a cellar so cold, four little mice used to come upstairs to visit us.

There were always things we were sharing our oatmeal with, potatoes liked the big barrel they were always in, and when my youngest brother, Carey, was doing his arithmetic, he used the walls instead of paper.

In the winters, when the water pipes would freeze, a plumber often made the pipes sing as he was hammering them. Our old cast-iron sink shared its reputation with the milk bottles.

One day the banister on our old stairs decided to fall over, and we let it remain that way. "Look at those unusual shadows it makes," Dave once said.

Today, banister, shadows, and large rooms are so much a part of our conversations people say we have an accent.

Some sounds of the pipes are still ringing.

Trees were always a part of our family. Their shadows sent us off to school, helped us eat, told us bedtime stories, and when we had to leave that town, the trees were the ones that said good-bye all the way to the railroad tracks.

In those days shadows were not extinct. Next to the Sebasticook River, we had rows of trees we swayed from branch to branch in.

One day Rich was jumping from tree to tree, and Roger had removed one of the most important branches,

and Rick fell a long way through the branches into the river below. "Always knew," Rick said, "to look before jumping after that."

One day Carey both looked and jumped, but a branch gave way, and Carey found himself making a shadow by hanging upside down. His shoelaces had got caught in the notch of a tree. Everyone was hollering and screaming, but Jack figured how to get him down.

In fact, Jack did some other figuring, too: when Roger went as high up in our elm as one could go, he froze. Many people were watching. But Jack went up the tree after him, talking to Roger all the way. When Jack got to Roger he put his finger on Roger's nose, and made him look around and said, "From now on when you get scared you act first, and if you think you have to freeze, you don't."

After that there wasn't any tree on the East or West Coast Roger couldn't climb. Jack had loved the scared out of him.

When the iceman would come with blocks of ice and put it in our icebox, he would tell me stories as fast as he would chip the ice:

"Yeah," he once said, "once had

so much ice stored in sawdust down Sebasticook Avenue in the ice house I had to take the roof aside so I could put more ice in."

"Did any of it melt during the summer?" I asked. "Melt?" he asked, and gave me another piece of ice to suck on. "Melt? Why, the way I pack ice I always put the cold side toward the sun so it wouldn't melt."

The iceman's eyebrows were so thick they curled upward. He could whistle three times at the same time. And on Tuesdays during the summers he delivered vegetables. He always had stories about Turnover the Turnip and Peek-a-hoo Beans. He would sometimes stand in front of his old truck with a handful of hay and say, "Got to feed my horse, he's hungry."

In the last days, the sunflowers became residents of our old house, and wouldn't let it fall. Ducks sat on the front porch and watched the traffic go by. Lightning kept following the afternoons around.

Then a flock of butterflies flew into a second-story window, and rested on the attic stairs. One of the closet doors fluttered, and as it made a shadow across the hallway, each year surprised the air and worked south. Stars began to breathe again.

And before the bulldozer came up the long driveway to knock our house down, the horseradishes were so brave they turned their backs on the traffic, and kept watching the river. Midnights unwound their strength in silence. Burdocks formed a little cavalry.

Ray Cosseboom

Calm after stress

The voices wrangle . . .
"No" is small and noisy
is full of notes.
Weary of bitter words that plunge and toss,
ineffectual, bumping with "buts."

I will walk out
where Yes is in the sky.
She floats lighted with pure light smoothly,

above all our tensions —
the new moon older than our time.
Here is quiet from the struggle
of ancient laboring forces,
steady and balanced and there in all fairness.

Teach us to be still.
Give us our daily truth.

Burnham Eaton

The Monitor's daily religious article

Who needs gloom?

I was often depressed. Black, gloomy thoughts along with a sense of bleakness would last for days at a time, while around me everyone seemed active and well assured that, as Robert Browning wrote:

The lark's on the wing;
The snail's on the thorn;
God's in His heaven —
All's right with the world.

Yearning for similar assurance, I watched those around me, hoping to copy them and find for myself the sense of well-being I felt they possessed. However, it became obvious that mimicry would do little to establish a satisfactory understanding of my own identity and individuality. I had also seen others turn to drugs or alcohol to solve this problem, and was dismayed by the ill, often dire, effects of that move.

I was reminded of a parable recorded at the end of the Sermon on the Mount given by Christ Jesus. He described the activities of two men — one who built his house on rock and one who built on sand. The house on rock withstood the storms that assailed it; but the other fell very soon and "great was the fall of it." I realized from my study of the Bible that the rock I needed to build upon was the understanding of my relationship to God. Throughout his ministry Jesus demonstrated the omnipresence and omnipotence of God. Whether he was faced with violent storms, immorality, sickness, or angry mobs, Jesus was able to heal those who came to him. The Bible makes it clear that this is possible to all who understand their oneness, or unity, with God.

Man is the spiritual image of God, the object of His love. This deeper understanding of man and his relationship to God, as revealed in the Bible and taught in Christian Science, began to make

radical changes in my thinking and also in my daily life. Up to then all my thoughts had been revolving around myself. This was in disobedience to the two basic commandments Jesus gave us to love God wholly and to love our neighbor as ourselves. As I began to recognize that the central fact of my being was God's love, I realized I could not be held in bondage to depression or gloom. God is the only power and when we know this, we are freed from such unwarranted servitude.

In the Christian Science textbook the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, writes: "Man is harmonious when governed by soul. Hence the importance of understanding the truth of being, which reveals the laws of spiritual existence."

If depressive thoughts have become a way of life we can lift ourselves out of such mental lethargy. Sickness, poverty, indecision, fear, are not causes for hopelessness, for all can be healed through an understanding of God. These conditions are not products of God's love for man. Divine Love is eternal and is present right now. Our circumstances, whatever they may be, will improve with improved thinking and more trust in God.

Mrs. Eddy puts it this way: "There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort."

*See Matthew 7:24-27; *See Mark 12:30, 31; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 273; *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210.

[Somewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Finnish. Every other month an article on Christian Science appears in a Finnish translation.]

[This is a Finnish translation of today's religious article]

Suomenkielinen käännös englanninkielisestä hengellisestä artikkelista
(Käsitteellisiä tieteellisiä käännöksiä on saatavilla myös suomenkielisenä joulukuun kuuksena)

Kukapa synkkyyttä tarvitsisi?

Olin usein masentunut. Mustat, synkät ajatukset samoin kuin tyydyksen tunne seurasivat minua monena peräkkäisenä päivänä, kun taas jokainen ympärilläni oleva vaikutti toimeliaiselta ja vakuuttuneelta englantilaisen runoilijan Robert Browningin sanoin että

Leivonen on siivittänyt,
Etsiä lehdeltään,
Jumala on taivaassaan —
Maailmassa kaikki päätelään.

Kaipasin syvästi samankaltaista vakuuttuneisuutta ja tarkkailin muitta ympärilläni olevia toivoen voivani jäljitellä heitä ja siten itse kokea sitä hyvinvointia jota mielestäni heillä oli. Kävi kuitenkin ilmeiseksi ettei jäljitteleminen minua paljokaan auttaisi oman minuutteni ja yksilöllisyyteni tyydyttävään ymmärtämiseen kehittämisessä. Olin myös nähnyt muiden päättävän huumausaineisiin tai alkoholiin tämän ongelman ratkaisemiseksi, ja sellainen tapausten huonot, usein hirvittävät seuraukset tyrmistyttivät minua.

Mieleni muistui eräs vertaus, joka kerrotaan Kristuksen Jeesuksen antaman vuorisaarnan lopussa. Hän kuvasi kahden miehen toimintatavasta — erään joka rakensi talonsa kalliolla ja erään joka rakensi hiekalle. Kalliolla rakennettu talo kesti myrskyt jotka syöksyivät sitä vastaan; mutta toinen sortui ennen pitkää ja "sen sortuminen oli suuri." Raamatun tutkimusteni perusteella oivalsin että kalliolla minun tuli rakentaa oli Jumalan yhteyden ymmärtäminen. Koko palvelustehtäväni aikana Jeesus näytti toteen Jumalan kaikkiallisuutta ja kaikkivaltuutta. Missä tahansa Jeesus joutui kasvotusten raivojen myrskyn, sievittävyyden, sairauden tai vihaisten väkijoukkojen kanssa hän pystyi parantamaan ne jotka tulivat hänen luoksensa. Raamattu osoittaa että kaikkien, jotka ymmärtävät yhteytensä eli yhteytensä Jumalan kanssa on mahdollista tehdä näin.

Ihminen on Jumalan henkinen kuvastuma. Hänen rakkautensa kohde. Tämä syvällisempi ihmisen ja hänen suhteensa Jumalaan ymmärtäminen, jonka Raamattu tuo ilmi ja jota Kristillinen Tiede* opettaa, alkoi saada aikaan perusteellisia muutoksia ajatteluani sekä päivittäisessä elämässäni. Silloin saakka kaikki ajatukseni olivat

pyörineet itseni ympärillä. Tämä oli vastoin kahta Jeesuksen meille antamaa peruskäskyä rakastaa Jumalaa yli kaiken ja rakastaa lähimmäistämme niinkuin itseämme.* Kun aloin tunnustaa että Jumalan rakkaus oli olemiseni keskeinen tosiasia, oivalsin ettei minua voitu pitää masennuksen tai synkkyyyden kahleissa. Jumala on ainoa voima ja kun tiedämme tämän, vapaudumme sellaisesta aiheuttamasta orjuudesta.

Kristillisen Tieteen oppikirjassa Kristillisen Tieteen Löytäjä ja Perustaja, Mary Baker Eddy kirjoittaa: "Ihminen on sopusointuinen kun häntä hallitsee Sielu. Siksi on tärkeää ymmärtää olemisen totuus, joka tuo ilmi henkisen olemassaolon lait."

Jos masentavat ajatukset ovat tulleet elämäntavaksi voimme nostaa itsemme sellaisesta mentaalisesta uneliaisuudesta. Sairaus, köyhyys, neuvottomuus, pelko eivät ole aineita toivottomuuteen, sillä ne voidaan kaikki parantaa Jumalan ymmärtämisellä. Nämä olosuhteet eivät ole peräisin Jumalan rakkaudesta ihmistä kohtaan. Jumalallinen Rakkaus on ikuinen ja läsnä tällä hetkellä. Olosuhteemme, oivatta ne mitkä tahansa paranevat ajattelunne parantuessa ja luot-taessamme enemmän Jumalaan.

Mrs. Eddy lausuu asian näin: "Ei ole ovela, jonka kautta paha voi astua sisään eikä tilaa pahan täyttäväksi mielessä, joka on täynnä hyvyttä. Hyvät ajatukset ovat läpäläisemätön panssari; siihen pu-kautuneina olette täysin turvassa kaikenlaisen erheen hyökkäyk-siltä."

*Katso Matteus 7:24-27; *Katso Markkus 12:30, 31; *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, s. 273; *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, s. 210.

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Daily Bible verse

Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength; this is the first commandment. Mark 12:30

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

Monday, March 3, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

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Restoring faith in FBI

Attorney General Levi is beginning to fulfill hopes that he would help restore confidence in the federal law-enforcement and investigation apparatus. He has moved forthrightly on two fronts: to expose past misuse of government agencies and to prevent future misuse. Now all concerned ought to follow through.

In congressional testimony Mr. Levi went beyond confirming that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had been misused for political purposes. He spelled out in previously undisclosed detail the scope of former FBI director Hoover's secret files on public figures and an instance of Mr. Hoover's dissemination of derogatory information on an individual to members of the executive.

Later the Attorney General told reporters the next few weeks would see many indications of Justice Department action to govern the use of FBI files. He said the department was acting immediately to prepare an executive order limiting the number of White House people with access to FBI files; to instruct the FBI director, now Clarence Kelley, to report to the Attorney General any impropriety in relation to the files; and to support legislation designating improper dissemination of filed material as a criminal offense.

Restored confidence can also be won by the Central Intelligence Agency through cooperating in the exposure of past violations and prevention of future ones. Director Colby has fostered this outcome through his own unusual openness and through last week's important assurances to the Senate select committee on intelligence that CIA testifiers would not be bound by their contractual pledge of secrecy.

Only by pursuing every effort to separate accurate and mistaken charges of both CIA and FBI wrongdoing will these agencies avoid the lasting undercutting of which Mr. Colby has so vigorously warned in the case of the CIA. Now that allegations of CIA assassinations have been raised, it is crucial to see whether these did occur, whether assassinations were authorized by higher authority, and whether tighter CIA legislation is needed.

As the House and Senate investigating committees give some indication of working together rather than expensively duplicating every effort, their basic task remains twofold: To see whether intelligence agencies have been operating legally in accordance with United States policy rather than in defiance of it — and then whether policies themselves need revision.

On the Cuba bandwagon

Washington at long last is coming to its senses on Cuba. Secretary Kissinger's statement that the administration is ready to move "in a new direction" toward Havana once the Organization of American States lifts its ban on diplomatic and economic ties with the island is welcome news.

It is hard to understand why the U.S. has been so reluctant to move in step with its southern neighbors. Many of them have already resumed ties with Havana.

Even the Congress and the American public have been ahead of the administration on this issue. Many lawmakers understand that the U.S. embargo against Cuba has not worked. It has not changed the Castro regime. It is anachronistic, given the policy of detente with Peking and Moscow. And its only result has been to isolate, not Cuba, but the United States.

The rationale for the sanctions in the first place was the Communist militancy of the Cuban regime, a rationale that has diminished since Fidel Castro no longer exports Communist revolution to the extent he once did. However, this is not to underestimate the dangers of Communist subversion

in Latin America. Cuba still serves as a training ground for revolution. And the wanton murder of an American consular agent in Argentina by terrorists is a sharp reminder of the instability that besets some Latin-American nations.

But the hemisphere countries themselves now believe that the way to reduce the threat of subversion is through contact with Cuba rather than ostracism of it.

The Kissinger gesture is all the more important in that it comes at a time of Latin-American irritation with Washington. The hemisphere countries are still smarting over restrictions written into the administration's trade bill, and the Secretary will have a lot of mollifying to do when he visits Latin America in April. The Cuban gambit will help ease the strain.

It is not clear in what way or how soon the sanctions questions can be resolved by the O.A.S. There also remain many U.S.-Cuban issues to be thrashed out before Washington can resume diplomatic relations. But at least a wise policy change is on the horizon.

Time for economic planning?

Can better planning reduce the hazardous ups and downs of the American economy?

This question is being seriously asked as the current recessionary plunge carries joblessness and production more steeply downward than the government had foreseen.

The basic government inflation-fighting tools of tight monetary and fiscal policy have produced two recessions in the past half-dozen years. The first recession early in the Nixon administration failed to stem inflation and was aborted by an experiment with wage-price controls. The current recession, which is far more severe, is beginning to temper wholesale prices and is expected to reduce inflation to a single-digit rate. But how far inflation will be brought down, for how long, and at what price in production and job losses, are vexing concerns.

Recessions may be losing their potency against inflation: significantly, a jobless rate of 7 percent in the 1957 recession stopped inflation cold. And recessions leave long-lasting signs of the price they exacted: a third of a million jobs that disappeared in the New York City area after the 1969-1970 recession, for example, were never recovered.

This past week a group of businessmen, economists, and labor officials proposed that the White House and the Congress develop economic planning facilities as an alternative to sole reliance on monetary and fiscal tools. They would equip the White House with an office of economic planning, and Congress with a joint plan-

ning committee. The planning groups would try to anticipate the demands of the economy over, say, a five-year period and suggest desirable legislative inducements — through taxes, subsidies, environmental codes.

In practical terms, it is unlikely any such planning agencies would be given authority of their own. Power would, and should, continue to be held by Congress and White House which the agencies would serve. Indeed, it would be better to improve existing planning channels than to create a new bureaucracy.

Both the White House and Congress have already made strides toward budgetary planning. The Office of Management and Budget has become a pillar of White House policymaking. And Congress has just chosen Alice Rivkin, a Brookings Institution economist, to head its fledgling congressional budget office. Such budgetary facilities for keeping track of current spending and accounts are a logical prelude to better economic planning for the years to come.

It is difficult to anticipate events like droughts and oil embargoes, for instance, but it is possible to build up grain and fuel reserves and curb energy growth so that the effect of such events is greatly reduced. And surely it must be possible to do better than to respond to one emergency after another, which has produced the wild swing from a White House call for a tax hike a few months ago, to the urgency of a \$20 billion tax reduction now.

"They sure do look cute together, Leonid"



Let's think

Now the story is on the record, undeniably. At least three American Presidents made illegitimate — and probably illegal — political or personal use of the FBI. It is a dreadful story.

The three Presidents are Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon. Perhaps there had been others. The secret files kept in the private office of J. Edgar Hoover, for half a century director of the FBI, have only just been authoritatively revealed and may not have been scanned totally. Some of them, believed to be personal to him, were removed to Mr. Hoover's home after his death.

It is well to remember that in many respects, Mr. Hoover served the nation well. He built up an investigative agency of unprecedented scope. He ran a tight ship. The nation felt his efficiency and dedication, and respected him. Some outstanding liberals, like Francis Biddle when he was Attorney General, felt great regard for Mr. Hoover.

Unjustifiable requests

American presidents were aware of Mr. Hoover's personal power and the capabilities of his agency. Therefore they made personal requests of him which were totally unjustifiable. In essence, they asked him to spy on their political opponents and provide them with the resultant information. Some of the data could have been for blackmail purposes. As far as we yet come out, there is no evidence that it

was. But the Presidents knew about, and could take advantage of, the weaknesses of their opponents.

Beyond the requests of presidents, Mr. Hoover kept vast files on persons who might be critical of him. These, again, could be the basis of punitive action or pressure, especially in the case of congressmen who might be hostile.

The secret Hoover files, according to the testimony of Edward H. Levi, the new Attorney General, consisted of some 164 file jackets. They included 48 folders on "public figures or prominent persons." Among them were files on 17 members of Congress, some of them still in office. President Johnson, through his hostility to Robert Kennedy, Attorney General, seems to have been one of the most ardent users of the FBI for political purposes. Among other things, he had the FBI check on staff members of his presidential opponent, Sen. Barry Goldwater. And he had the FBI spy on Martin Luther King and other civil-rights leaders at various times, most notably at the Democratic National Convention at Atlantic City in 1964.

Fresh guidelines

What can we do about such abuses? Mr. Levi says the Justice Department and the new FBI director are drawing up fresh guidelines. Well and good. But the safeguards will have to be very sweeping, and extend far beyond the FBI. Testimony of CIA domestic

Kennedy still says 'no' but party chiefs say 'maybe'

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Politics and political situations change amazingly fast. Only a few months ago Sen. Edward Kennedy had declared himself a noncandidate for the presidency next year with Shermanlike words and with a conviction that just had to be believed. The Kennedy position remains unaltered. But one perceives that little by little the Kennedy candidacy is once again becoming a possibility.

Three important governors — Utah Gov. Calvin L. Rampton, chairman of the National Governor's Conference, Illinois Gov. Daniel Walker, and New York Gov. Hugh Carey — have now told reporters they would not rule out the possibility of Kennedy being drafted for the nomination from a deadlocked Democratic convention.

In addition, the President himself gives support to the Kennedy revival by letting it be known that he, too, sees the prospect of a Kennedy candidacy emerging from a brokered convention. Further, Mr. Ford is said to believe that a Kennedy-Jackson ticket would be the most formidable the Democrats could confront him with next year. This does not mean he thinks Senator Kennedy would make the "best" president among those available. Instead, he seems to feel that Hubert Humphrey would be the best prepared for the job.

What gives strength to this emerging "boomlet" for Kennedy is the growing conviction among Democrats generally that none of the present crop of avowed candidates or any who may be waiting in the wings

is likely to win the nomination at the convention.

The new "political wisdom" sweeping through the party ranks pictures a convention scenario that goes like this:

Gov. George Wallace comes in with about one-third of the delegates. The other two-thirds are split among a number of candidates including Jackson, Muskie, Carter, Udall, Bentsen, Bayh, Harris and, perhaps, even Humphrey and McGovern.

The Wallace support is perceived of as "hard," made up of delegates who will stick with Wallace to the bitter end. But while the other delegates would likely be more "fluid," it is believed that none of the above candidates could command enough appeal to pick up enough delegates to gain a majority vote and the nomination.

At this point — so the scenario goes — enter Senator Kennedy.

No, Kennedy would not really enter this contest on his own. He would be pulled in. He would be persuaded by powerful figures at the convention that the family considerations to which he tied his noncandidacy position would have to be subordinated to the needs of his party — and his country. He would be told he was the only one whom the Democrats all across the ideological spectrum — the youth, the blacks, the intellectuals, the blue-collar workers, and so on — would be willing to rally behind. In short, he would be given this message: Only you can win for us in November.

Some of this "Kennedy talk" is of

Readers write

'Britain's choice'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Will Britain go to pieces outside the Common Market? Joseph Harsch thinks so. We should lose our "upper and middle classes" by emigration, and keep only the 30 million who could live on homegrown food. Edward Heath flatly disagrees. In the speech in May, 1970, in which he once again proclaimed his European faith and pledged himself to achieving our entry, he said: "I must emphasize, it's not the future of Britain which is at stake; we're asking no favors as a nation; we are not seeking shelter in the community from the storms of the outside world. We have lived and thrived in that world among those storms for many centuries, and we can do so again with equal success in the future." It certainly was not that conviction which lost him his party's leadership.

The other side of Mr. Harsch's contention, which is at the very least a vast exaggeration, is that membership of the EEC will somehow prevent decline. No one here thinks it could. The most claimed for the economic case is that it would help in the long run. So far the facts tell the other way. Our trade deficit with EEC countries, negligible in 1970, was over \$2,000 million in our second year as members, 1974. Again the Common Agricultural Policy, that now friendless monster, meant that our prices went up twice as fast since joining as did Norway's which stayed out.

Opinion on both sides here knows, and now acknowledges, that "the fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars"

(nor in any external circumstance "but in ourselves," and this is where the remedy must be sought, in or out of EEC. The idea that "alone" we are lost is a political nightmare.

The whole idea of "aloneness" the modern world has no substance. Britain has a world to trade with certain positive assets (which it keeps up among the biggest exporters per head) and the immensely powerful bargaining weapon of one of the largest import markets in the world.

Let us get the perspective right. The dust-up about economic issues will occupy footnotes in the history book. Whole chapters will be given to the historic decision this people will have made, either to merge its nation identity, increasingly and at length finally, in a regional bloc, or remain under an independent Parliament free, within the constraints imposed on all governments in the age, to face its challenges for life and keep its own distinctive and entirely misguided outlook on the world.

London S. C. Leal

'Let George say it'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Thank you for the editorial "Let George say it." George Washington also said (in his first State of the Union message, Jan. 8, 1790):

"Knowledge is in every country the surest basis of public happiness. I one, in which the measures of government receive their impressions immediately from the sense of the community as in ours, it is proportionably essential.

"To the security of a free Constitution it contributes in various ways: by convincing those who are entrusted with the public administration, that every valuable end of government is best answered by the enlightened confidence of the people and by teaching the people themselves to know and to value their own rights; to discern and provide against invasions of them; to distinguish between oppression and the necessary exercise of lawful authority between burdens proceeding from disregard to their convenience, and those resulting from the inevitable exigencies of society; to discriminate the spirit of liberty from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first avoiding the last, and uniting a speedy but temperate vigilance against encroachments, with an inviolable respect to the laws."

Akron, Ohio Dewey Faasacht Jr.

'Liquor on airplanes'

To The Christian Science Monitor:

This business of liquor on airplanes is no different from the present stand of prohibiting smoking on buses, in theaters, and in most department stores.

We see more and more no-smoking signs. Or there is a special area for the smoker.

From the standpoint of one who neither smokes or drinks, I am tired of smelling both of these useless items.

Why should I pay for other people's bad habits? If they persist in drinking on planes, let's have a "nondrinker discount plane ticket" (for a few dollars less) as is the case with some life insurance companies.

Rio Linda, Calif. Joy L. Grier

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.

Mirror of opinion

Fouling the Strait

The historian Samuel Eliot Morison has attested to the wild grandeur of the land bordering the Strait of Magellan, not much changed from when Ferdinand Magellan first navigated its tortuous passage. But now 40 miles of the eastern end is changed indeed, fouled by oil, its beaches covered, its cormorants and penguins polluted. The Dutch supertanker Metula ran aground there last August, its computerized navigation aids no more master of the treacherous waters than some of the early explorers were. Roughly 400,000 barrels of oil spilled. A British team of environmentalists engaged by a tanker industry group found little damage. Now a team of American scientists engaged by the Chilean government has found immense damage, too much for the Chilean government to want to clean up in virtually unpopulated Tierra del Fuego. The Torrey Canyon disaster in 1967 menaced quiet resorts and bathing beaches, the comforts of mankind. The Metula spill was man's direct assault on nature. The near impossibility of clean-up makes prevention of recurrences an imperative. — The Baltimore Sun